The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Efforts of the President in Behalf of the San Domingo Treaty.

Mr. Butler of Tennessee Censured in the House.

The Tariff Bill Again Under Consideration.

Further Debate on the Georgia Bill in the Senate.

Early Committee Reports on Important Bills Expected.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The President made another visit to the Capitol today, and spent an hour or more in the President's Room in conference with various Senators. The subject of the interviews is understood to have been the San Domingo treaty. Among the Senators who conferred with the President were Messrs. Conkling, Carpenter, Morton, Chandler, Wilson, Drake, Sawyer, Pool, Trumbull, Anthony, Cameron, Harlan, Stewart, McDonald and Warner. The President is understood to have impressed upon the Senators the desirability of the project, and the fact that the negotiation brings no train of unpleasant consequences, but that it has been a clean straightforward matter from the beginning. The treaty has been made the special order in the Senate for Wednesday next. Statements are afloat that there is a great job in this treaty, and that "there is money in it," as the lobby expresses it. The best evidence of the falsity of this statement is the fact that every regular lobbyist here, so far as is known, is against the treaty, and will do all he can to defeat it.

THE CASE OF BUTLER OF TENNESSEE.

The House today disposed of the case of R. R. BUTLER, of Tennessee, charged with having illegally disposed of his cadetship, by passing a unanimous vote of condemnation, first having failed to adopt the resolution of expulsion by a vote of 102 yeas to 68 nays—not the required two-thirds. The only Democrat voting against expulsion was JAMES BROOKS. The Republicans were about equally divided, thus again demonstrating the fact that the Democrats always vote as partisans, though always charging the Republicans with doing it. This ends all the cases on which action will be taken by the House. The remaining cases will be reported as not sustained by the evidence. BUTLER will remain in the House. The House was debarred from enforcing expulsion by the two-thirds rule, but a very decided majority were for enforcing the same penalty as was proposed for DEWEESE and WHITTEMORE.

THE TARIFF.

The tariff got little consideration today, though an evening session of the House is holding for general debate. The bill will probably now be pressed from day to day until disposed of. When general debate is closed, there will probably be two substitutes submitted, one from the Republican side in the interest of revenue reform, and one from the Democratic side in the interest of free trade, more or less. Mr. ALLISON did not speak today, owing to the pre-occupation of the House with other matters. The Pennsylvanians are seeking to form some combinations with the Representatives from the South, who are mostly Northern men, by agreeing to vote for reconstruction, bank currency, and other measures, but the feeling on the subject is too strong to be controlled by combinations.

THE GEORGIA DEBATE.

The debate on the Georgia bill drags its slow length through the Senate without much apparent prospect that it will be disposed of for some days to come. The proceedings were so dull in that branch of Congress today that very few spectators remained in the galleries, and the few who were there were in a state of semi-somnolency. Mr. STEWART endeavored to stave off the Executive Session by cracking the whip of the yeas and nays on the motion, but he was unsuccessful, and about 3½ o'clock the legislative proceedings came to a close. It is now next to certain that the Bingham amendment will be stricken out, and in this the House will undoubtedly concur. For this result the Georgia rebels have no one to thank but themselves. In their ebullition of joy they forgot decency, and began again their old game of threats of personal violence and attacks on private character. One of the hardest things written by BRYANT, is an attack upon JOHN RICE, Esq., a citizen of Atlanta, and President of the Georgia National Bank, in which business ostracism is invoked against Mr. RICE, because he feels it his duty to approve and defend the action of Gen. TERRY and the Legislature. Considering that Mr. RICE has been instrumental in bringing to Georgia, in himself and his friends during the past four years, not less than $1,000,000 northern capital, and that he has been one of the largest contributors to the support of churches and schools, as well as earnest in the material development of the State, this threat shows how desperate these factionists are. The quicker an end is put to them the better for Georgia and for the country.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Funding bill was considered by the ways and Means Committee this morning, and Secretary BOUTWELL presented his views to the extent of an hour or more. The Committee made no progress on the bill, but will take it up at once. Gen. SCHENCK hopes to report it back next week, but he will not ask for action in the House, before the Tariff bill is disposed of. The Committee will make several material changes in the bill. In the meantime it is reported that the Banking and Currency Committee will prepare a bill for the purpose of submitting it as a substitute for the Senate bill, so that there will be no lack of propositions before the House.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The Senate promises the country some action on the bill abolishing the franking privilege next week, when possibly the Georgia bill will be out of the way. Mr. RAMSEY called it up in the Senate this morning, and by general consent it was made the special order for next Tuesday at 1 o'clock.

CALIFORNIA AND THE CHINESE.

An interesting piece of intelligence come here from California. The Democratic Party of that State, it will be remembered, achieved power at the last election mainly on the pledge that such legislation should be had as would put an end to Chinese emigration. How to accomplish this has been the subject of fruitless efforts throughout the session. Nothing that was proposed seemed likely to stand the test of the courts and the Civil-Rights law. At last an ingenious expedient has been hit upon which it is believed will survive judicial scrutiny and accomplish the desired end. It is known that it is a part of the religious creed of the Chinese that their ashes must rest in their native soil, and every Chinaman who emigrates receives this stipulation from the company which sends him out. It is carried out with great fidelity. Now, a bill has been introduced in the California Legislature, and will probably pass, prohibiting the exhumation and transportation of dead bodies. The bill makes no distinctions, but is unquestionably aimed at the Chinese, and would affect no other class seriously. This is very petty legislation, to be sure, but it touches the Chinaman in a tender spot, and until he becomes a convert to Christianity he will never consent that his bones shall rest any where but in China. The result will be, if the bill becomes a law, that the Chinese will avoid California and seek other States where there are no such illiberal restrictions.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Commerce, who have charge of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, are making rapid progress on the bill, and the Committee will probably be able to report when the Committee is next called in the House, which will be in about a month. This Committee will probably recommend $100,000 for the continuance of the work at Hell Gate.

THE PORT WARDENS BILL.

The Commerce Committee of the House reconsidered their action at a previous meeting to report the Port Warden's bill of New-York without recommendation, and agreed to report in favor of its passage. The fate of the measure in the House is very doubtful. It is understood that a large number of the Committee are opposed to the bill, but are in favor of a general vote. This, however, does not meet the views of others on the Committee, who represent ports where a change is not desirable, and where it would be bitterly opposed. The Constitutional power of Congress to pass such a measure is gravely questioned, except by some members of the Democratic Party.

SEIZURE OF THE ASPINWALL.

The case of the steamer *Loyd Aspinwall*, seized some six weeks ago by the Spanish authorities, is attracting considerable attention here. The delay of the Spaniards in responding to the demand for release and indemnity made by Secretary FISH is somewhat remarkable as well as unusual, inasmuch as the record of the vessel is so clear that there cannot be any question of her entire innocence. The matter will probably be the subject of further consideration in the Cabinet.

THE PACIFIC MAIL.

The Senate Post-office Committee, at its meeting, considered, among other subjects, the proposition to subsidize the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, but failed to take final action on it. The probabilities are said to be against any favorable action by the Committee on the project.

THE PROVISIONAL COURTS.

The decision of the Supreme Court on Monday sustaining the validity of the Provisional Courts established by President LINCOLN in Louisiana during the war, is commented on here with much satisfaction. The case was that of the bark *Grapeshot*, the Court exercising admiralty jurisdiction and condemning the vessel. The case was appealed to the United States District Court, and thence to the Supreme Court, the original judgment being sustained throughout. This Provisional Court was established in pursuance of the principles laid laid down in WHITING'S "War Powers," Mr. WHITING being at the time Solicitor of the War Department under Mr. STANTON. The point is a very important one, and the fact that the opinion of the Court, delivered by the Chief-Justice, was unanimous, is very significant.

PERSONAL.

There is some commotion among New-York politicians here, over the removal of J. V. GRIDLEY, Collector of the Eighth, and J. R. ALLABEN, Assessor of the Second District. Both of the decapitated gentlemen have been here, and some interference with the confirmation of their successors has been threatened; but the opposition will scarcely be carried so far.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session, confirmed the following nominations:

Consuls—Almon A. Thompson, at Goderich; James R. Waner, at Antwerp; David J. Williamson, at Callao.

Collectors of Customs—John L. Regna, at St. Johns, Fla.; Luther Lee, at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.; Daniel Turner, at Alexandria, Va.

Collector of Internal Revenue—Abram H. Bowman, Seventh District, Kentucky.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory—Orange Jacobs.

Postmasters—John H. Eames, at Medford, Mass.; J. C. Haskins, at Sioux City, Iowa; J. B. Stone, at Kalamazoo, Mich.; A. Doolittle, at Calumet, Mich.; F. J. Bromberger, at Mobile, Ala.; George E. Paine, at Painesville, Ohio; George F. Weston, Plymouth, Mass. T. M. Campbell, Assistant Postmaster at Booneville, Mo., was rejected.

THE HAYTIAN ENVOY.

Gen. ALEXANDER TATE, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Hayti to the United States, has replied to the letter recently addressed to the Secretary of State for Hayti by GEORGE T. DOWNING, the President of the National Executive Committee of Colored Men of the United States, asking that Mr. TATE might be retained in his position at Washington.

Mr. TATE expresses his thanks for the confidence and sympathy of the colored people of America, in whose well-being he has always been deeply interested. Whether near or far away he should take a part in the efforts of the Executive Committee for the amelioration of the condition of the blacks. He praised the present Government of the United States for incorporating the great principles of right, equality and justice in its fundamental law, thus "crowning the social edifice so long dreamt of by philosophers." He closed with an appeal to the Committee to impart instruction to the black children of America, acting in concert, and sparing no sacrifice to attain that end. Instruction was the one thing they lacked to become one of the most important elements in the wealth and power of the country.

REVENUE FROM VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

Supervisor PREEBURY makes the following official statement of collections from tobacco in Virginia:

"The collections from tobacco in this State for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, amounted to $225,928 58; for the fiscal year of 1867, $274,692 94; for the fiscal year of 1868, $413,912 85; for the fiscal year ending June, 1869, $1,472,373 75, making the total collections for four years prior to July 1, 1869, $2,386,908 12. The collections made by stamps on tobacco for eight months of the present fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1869, amounted to $2,782,712 79, or $395,804 67 more than was collected in the four years previous. The collections for the remaining four months of the present fiscal year, ending June, 1870, will make the aggregate tax from tobacco at least $4,250,000. There has been shipped in bond the last eight months 11,796,329 pounds, the tax upon which is largely paid in Northern cities. The prospects of the trade for the coming season are very flattering. The Revenue service, under the administration of the present officers, promises large additions to the collections during the coming year."

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 17.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY, the bill to abolish the franking privilege was made the special order for Tuesday next.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. RICE—To organize the Territory of Ok-la-homa, and consolidating the Indian tribes under a Territorial Government. The new Territory is bounded north by Kansas, west by New-Mexico and Texas, south by Texas, and east by Arkansas and Missouri.

By Mr. STEWART—A joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster-General to prescribe an earlier time for the execution of contracts by accepted bidders.

By Mr. FENTON—For the relief of ship-builders and material-men, accompanied by a petition on the subject from the New-York ship-builders.

EFFICIENCY IN THE NAVY.

Mr. DRAKE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, with an amendment, the bill to promote the securing of efficient seamen for the United States Navy, providing for the appointment by each Senator and Representative of one naval apprentice annually, said apprentice to be promoted to the grade of United States seaman upon attaining the age of twenty-one years, and passing a proper examination.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the act of Aug. 18, 1856, regulating the diplomatic and consular system of the United States, and for other purposes, by providing a substitute for schedule B, in section 3 of said act.

It abolishes certain consulates and changes the salaries of a number of others. It provides for Consuls-General at the following places: At London, salary, $6,000. At Calcutta, salary, $5,000. At Montreal, salary, $4,000. At Paris, salary, $6,000. At Havana, salary, $6,000. At Berlin, salary, $3,000. At Beirut, salary, $2,000. At Alexandria, salary, $3,500. At Shanghai, salary, $5,000. At Vienna, salary, $3,000. The new schedule B authorizes forty-nine Consuls for Great Britain and her colonies, at salaries ranging from $6,000 at Liverpool down to $1,500. The Consulates at Falmouth, Plymouth, Galway, Londonderry, Calcutta, Bombay, Zychelles, Sierra Leone, Bathurst, Montreal, Gaspe Basin, St. Johns, Victoria, Vancouver's Island, Trinidad, Antigua, St. Christopher and Belize are abolished.

Three Consulates are authorized for Russia, and eight for the French dominions, those at Strasbourg, La Rochelle, Boulogne and Napoleon being abolished. Nine are authorized in the Spanish dominions, the Consulate at Havana being abolished. In the Portuguese dominions four are authorized, that at Santiago, Cape Verde, being abolished. Three are retained for Belgium, those at Liege and Ghent being consolidated. In the Danish dominions the Consulate at Elsinore is abolished, St. Thomas, Santa Cruz and Copenhagen remaining on the list. In the North German Union ten Consulates are authorized, those at Brunswick, Lubeck, Hesse Cassel, Stettin and Altona being abolished. No changes are made in Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse Darmstadt, Switzerland, Italy, the Papal dominions. The Consulate at Vienna is raised to a Consul-Generalship. The Consulate at Tetuan, in the Barbary States, is abolished. The Consulate at Yeddo is stricken from the list, leaving those at Kanagawa, Nagasaki, Hakodadi and Hiogo. Those in China are located at Canton, Foo-Choo, Amoy, Hankow, Tien-Tsin and Ningpo. In Mexico, they are located at Mexico, Tampico, Vera Cruz and Acapulco, Matamoras and Guaymas. The Consulate at Para, Brazil, is stricken from schedule B.

The bill also provides a substitute for schedule C, in which provision is made for the following Consulates, at salaries of one thousand dollars each, some of which were formerly included in schedule B.: Ceylon, Batavia, Cape Haytien, Maranham, Rio Grande, Para, Montevideo, Omoa, Truxillo, Tahiti, Talcahuano, Zanzibar, Apia, Gaboon, St. Paul, de Loando, Lauthala and Stettin. The bill makes provision for the employment of clerks and interpreters at various Consulates, and fixes the salaries of all the Consulates that are retained.

CONSIDERATION OF TREATIES IN OPEN SESSION.

The calender was then taken up, and the resolution offered by Mr. FERRY for the consideration in open session of all treaties for the acquisition of the entire dominions of a foreign Power was considered.

Mr. POMEROY said that when the President transmitted confidential communications it was obligatory upon the Senate to see that that confidence was not violated.

Mr. SUMNER thought that the rule of secrecy was a traditional policy which we derived from the diplomatic usages of the Old World. He would favor a change, but preferred to defer it until after an important treaty now pending was disposed of.

Mr. HAMLIN was in favor of the consideration of treaties in secret, but could see no reason why Executive nominations should not be considered in open session. The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The resolution previously offered by Mr. CARPENTER, for a more equal distribution among the States of clerkships in the Government departments, came up in order.

Mr. SAWYER said that many persons acquired a residence in Washington simply because of the facility afforded by that means for obtaining employment from the Government. Some of these were practically Government paupers, and thronged every avenue to employment to the exclusion of others more worthy and capable. The necessity for the resolution was shown, in the great excess of appointments from a certain section of the country over all others; one single Congressional district in a certain Northern State having more appointments in the Executive Department than have all the reconstructed States combined. He knew of one Representative in the House who had been instrumental in putting into the Departments here no less than seventeen clerks, and went to complain because he could not get another; and yet when gentlemen from States which had not a fair representation applied for appointments, they were told there were no vacancies to be filled, and that those who were in could not be turned out, because it would create a storm about the ears of the Administration.

Mr. STEWART preferred to let the District of Columbia have all the patronage rather than that any invitation should be held out to young men to come to Washington for employment. The condition of many of those who came for that purpose should be a warning to others; many were not only too poor to get away, but had lost all ambition. He thought that four or five years' clerkship here unfitted a young man for any thing else.

Mr. SAWYER suggested that the effect of fixing definitely the number of appointments to which the States and the District of Columbia were intitled, might be to drive away the paupers referred to.

Mr. STEWART replied that some of them had been here eight or ten years, that they had learned this routine of Department work and had no means of learning any other business.

Mr. NYE inquired whether being here in any capacity would not disqualify men from engaging in any other business? [Laughter.]

Mr. STEWART admitted that under the best of circumstances it was pretty rough.

Mr. CARPENTER supported the resolution. He said the object was to afford employment by the Government to that large number of patriotic citizens who were incapacitated from other pursuits by injuries received in the war. He proceeded to demonstrate the necessity for a reorganization of the Government service by which incompetency would be weeded out and capable men substituted. He advocated a reduction of the force one-half, and an extension of the hours of labor, with a proportionate increase of compensation. He finally agreed to a reference of the resolution to the Committee which now had under consideration the bill introduced by Mr. SCHURZ for the reorganization of the civil service.

Mr. THAYER submitted an amendment, which was accepted by the mover of the resolution, directing inquiry to be made as to how many disloyal men and women were in the Departments.

The resolution, on motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, was then placed at the foot of the calendar.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

At 1½ o'clock the consideration of the Georgia bill was resumed, and Mr. SPENCER made an argument in illustration of the public sentiment in the South as averse to the security of the loyal element. In proof of this, he referred to the recent murders of white and black Unionists, and various instances of personal outrage resulting from political prejudices. In the case of Alabama the mild and considerate policy of Congress had not been reciprocated by those whom it was designed to benefit.

Mr. HOWARD followed in an exposition of legal technicalities and principles involved in the Georgia complication. He opposed the Bingham amendment as an attempt to exceed constitutional power by interfering in the domestic concerns of a State, and argued that it depended for support solely upon the forced inference that Gov. BULLOCK and his friends intended to perpetuate their power, which inference could not be sustained upon the facts. In the course of his remarks, Mr. HOWARD replied at length to various interrogatories by Messrs. TRUMBULL, EDMUNDS and SCHURZ, upon the legal bearing of certain propositions involved, and favored a reference of the whole matter to the Georgia Legislature, leaving them to decide their controversies in their own way.

Mr. SAWYER favored the Bingham amendment in some remarks of a general character.

At 3½ o'clock, without action upon the bill, the Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, offered a resolution in regard to perfect title in the Government to the National Cemeteries.

VIRGINIA.

Mr. PRATT asked leave to offer a resolution, reciting that the Legislature of Virginia has vacated all offices in Virginia, by an act entitled the "Enabling act," and has given the power of appointment to the Governor, in some cases, and to the Judges in others, and instructing the Reconstruction Committee to inquire and report whether the passage and enforcement of such act, and the consequent change in the form of government, taking the election of officers from the people and giving it to individuals, is not such a violation of the Constitution of Virginia and of the fundamental conditions on which the State was admitted to representation, as to demand the interposition of Congress, in order that a republican form of government may be secured in Virginia.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, objected.

Mr. PRATT remarked that if Mr. BROOKS believed the action of his friends in Virginia to be constitutional, he certainly should have no objection to the resolution.

Mr. BROOKS—We have had Virginia reconstructed three or four times already.

Mr. PRATT—She needs reconstructing again.

RIGHT OF WAY OVER PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Mining Committee, reported a bill to amend the act of July 26, 1866, granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands, by adding to it several new sections, allowing placer-claims to be entered and patented at the rate of $2 50 per acre, providing that no placer-claim shall exceed 160 acres. Mr. SARGENT explained and advocated the provisions of the bill.

Mr. JULIAN opposed its passage.

After an hour's discussion between Messrs. JULIAN, FERRIS, SARGENT and JOHNSON, the bill was passed.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

Mr. FERRIS, from the Mining Committee, made an adverse report on the bill in the matter of the Sutro Tunnel.

Mr. SARGENT made a minority report, and argued in favor of the measure as referred to the Committee, showing that the rejection of the bill continued ADOLF SUTRO in the enjoyment of valuable privileges, to the injury of mining companies. Pending his remarks, the morning hour expired, and the matter went over to the morning hour on Tuesday next.

SALE OF CADETSHIPS—MR. BUTLER'S CASE.

The House then, at 1½, proceeded to the consideration of the two resolutions reported yesterday from the Military Committee, in the matter of Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, for the sale of a West Point cadetship—one resolution being for the condemnation of Mr. BUTLER and the other being for his expulsion.

Mr. LOGAN, Chairman of the Committee, explained how it was that each resolution was signed by four members. The resolution condemning Mr. BUTLER had received a majority vote in the Committee, but when the resolution came to be signed there were some members absent. The resolution of expulsion was really a minority report. He also said that the Committee had agreed to have the testimony read, and leave the question, without argument, to the decision of the House.

The testimony was thereupon read.

Gen. A. SCHOEPFE testified to having, through Gen. ESTE, procured the appointment of AUGUSTUS C. TYLER from Mr. BUTLER, and to having paid Gen. ESTE $2,300 for it, which he understood was to go to Tennessee to be used for election purposes.

Gen. DANIEL TYLER testified to having paid the money for his son's appointment, and that he had been told by Mr. COOPER, President JOHNSON'S Private Secretary, that such appointments were offered in Washington for money and by other friends, and that the thing was not uncommon.

Gen. GEORGE P. ESTE testified that the negotiations with Mr. BUTLER had been made through him, and that he had paid about $1,000 to Mr. BUTLER for it; he could not say how much he (ESTE) had received; that was all the experience he had had in that line of business; he had not made any proposition to pay Mr. BUTLER until after the appointment had been agreed on; it was upon his (ESTE'S) own motion that he had suggested to Mr. BUTLER the propriety of his permitting him to give him a certain sum of money, and there was perhaps some talk as to the proposed canvass; he thought that Mr. BUTLER mentioned the fact that there were two papers in his district that were in a very bad condition, and that required support; Mr. BUTLER had said to him in that conversation: "General, I do not know; I cannot take this for myself;" he had never before the appointment proposed to Mr. BUTLER to pay him anything for it; he himself had felt no personal interest in the Tennessee Press or canvass, and did not care what Mr. BUTLER did with the money; but Mr. BUTLER had distinctly stated to him that he would not receive it for himself.

Witnesses for the defence testified as follows:

SAMUEL MILLIGAN, of Tennessee, had received an appointment to the Naval Academy for one of his sons, from Mr. BUTLER; had never given him any thing for it except thanks. He knew of Mr. BUTLER'S desire to appoint a boy from his own district to that point, but there was no boy qualified.

E. A. SAWYER, of Tennessee, was in Mr. BUTLER'S room in Washington when the money paid by Mr. ESTE was lying on the table, and Mr. BUTLER told him that it had been sent from New-York to be used in starting a paper at Morristown, Penn.

WILLIAM SPENCE, of Tennessee, was in Mr. BUTLER'S room when Gen. ESTE left the money there; Mr. BUTLER did not receive it, but he (witness) exclaimed, "Goodness alive! if I could get a chance to take any money I would take it;" he meant, of course, if it was right; he understood that the money was to be used in connection with the election and he said "that the party was very poor, and we ought to take all the money we can get, and get all we could."

Mr. BUTLER'S own statement before the Committee was that he had made fruitless efforts to find in his district a qualified boy for the Military Academy. He had talked with Gen. SCHOFIELD as to the legality of appointing young TYLER, and Gen. SCHOFIELD told him that a residence could be acquired in a very short time; that such had been the practice of the Government; that the great object was to fill the school with sprightly boys, who would do honor to the country, and that the appointment of young TYLER would be very gratifying to him. He had, therefore, made the appointment. Subsequently Gen. ESTE called at his room, and insisted on his taking money, which he at first declined to do, Col. SPENCE, of Tennessee, who was in the room at the time, interposed and said, "You have got to take it, because we are going to have a hard time in our election there, and you know that a few of us have to support our newspapers." He (SPENCE) said that he would take the money and use it in the Tennessee election. Gen. ESTE took one hundred dollars himself and left $900 on his (Mr. BUTLER'S) table. Of that sum he had contributed $500 to establish a paper in the interest of Gen. STOKES, satisfied a debt of $280 on the *New Era*, a Republican paper published in East Tennessee, and contributed $100 to the *Union Flag*, a Republican paper at Jonesboro, East Tenn., and $20 for printing election tickets; he had never appropriated one cent of it to his own use.

Gen. SCHOFIELD was not able to recall any conversation with Mr. BUTLER on the subject of cadets, though it was barely possible that he had; and certainly did not recommend him to appoint Gen. TYLER'S son, for he did not know until recently that Gen. TYLER'S son had ever applied for an appointment or got one, or indeed that Gen. TYLER had a son.

The reading of the testimony being completed, the previous question was seconded and the vote was taken first on the resolution for expulsion. The vote was taken by yeas and nays. An unusual stillness prevailed in the House, and members answered to their names in a low tone. Many declined to vote at first, but after the roll was completed fifteen members rose one by one, and all, with two exceptions, recorded their votes in the affirmative. Finally the vote was announced—yeas 102, nays 68.

The following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Ambler, Ames, Archer, Atwood, Ayer, Barnum, Beatty, Beck, Benjamin, Biggs, Bird, Blair, Buckley, Burchard, Cleveland, Cobb of Wisconsin, Coburn, Conger, Crebs, Cullom, Dawes of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Donley, Dox, Duval, Eldridge, Ferry, Finkelnburg, Garfield, Getz, Griswold, Haight, Haldeman, Hale, Hambleton of Maryland, Hamill, Hamilton of Florida, Harris, Hay, Hayes, Hill, Holman, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Johnson, Judd, Kellogg, Kerr, Ketcham, Knapp, Knott, Laflin, Logan, Lynch, Mayham, McCormick, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Niblack, O'Neill, Orth, Packer of Pennsylvania, Paine, Palmer, Poland, Pomeroy, Potter, Randall, Reading, Reeves, Sawyer, Scofield, Shanks of Maryland, Sherrod, Slocum, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Vermont, Stevens, Stevenson, Stiles, Stone, Strader, Strickland, Strong, Swann, Tanner, Trimble, Tyner, Upson, Van Trump, Voorhees, Ward, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wells, Wheeler, Willard, Williams, Wilson of Minnesota—102.

NAYS—Messrs. Armstrong, Asper, Axtell, Banks, Beaman, Bennett, Boles, Booker, Bowen, Boyd, Brooks of Massachusetts, Brooks of New-York, Buffinton, Burdett, Cake, Cessna, Churchill, Clarke, Cobb of North Carolina, Cook, Covode, Dackey, Dockery, Ela, Ferris, Fisher, Fitch, Hawkins, Hawley, Heaton, Heflin, Hoar, Jones of Maryland, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Maynard, McCarthy, McKee, McKenzie, Mercur, Morphis, Morrell of Pennsylvania, Myers, Negley, Packard of Maryland, Perce, Peters, Phelps, Platt, Prosser, Roots, Sanford, Sargent, Schenck, Sheldon of Louisiana, Sheldon of New-York, Smith of Tennessee, Starkweather, Stokes, Stoughton, Townsend, Twichell, Van Horn, Van Wyck, Wilkinson, Wilson of Ohio, Winans—68.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the resolution as amended, which, the Speaker stated, required by the Constitution a two-thirds vote.

Mr. SCHENCK inquired of the Speaker whether, if the resolution should fail, it would not be in order to move a resolution of censure?

Mr. MORGAN objected to debate.

The Speaker declined to answer the question.

The vote was then taken, and the resolution, as amended, (Mr. LOGAN'S resolution being only offered as a substitute for the resolution of condemnation,) was rejected, yeas 102, nays 68, less than two thirds voting in the affirmative.

Before the vote was announced, Mr. STILES called for the enforcement of the rule requiring every member present to vote.

The Speaker inquired whether the gentleman had any resolution to offer with reference to any particular member.

Mr. STILES passed the question by asking the Speaker whether all members present had voted.

The SPEAKER—That is not a matter within the knowledge of the Chair. Has the gentleman any resolution to offer in reference to any particular member? If so the Chair will entertain it.

Mr. STILES—Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, is one who has not voted.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Massachusetts has voted on the question. He voted on the first roll call. The Chair reminds the gentleman that he should be careful as to facts on a question so delicate. Has the gentleman any farther motion to make?

Mr. STILES—No, Sir.

The vote having been announced as a rejection of the amended resolution, Mr. STOUGHTON, a majority member of the Military Committee, offered a modification of his original resolution as follows:

Resolved, That this House declares its condemnation of the action of Hon. RODERICK R. BUTLER, a Representative from the First District of Tennessee, in nominating AUGUSTUS C. TYLER, who was not an actual resident of his district, as a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point, and subsequently receiving money from the father of said cadet to be used for political purposes in Tennessee, as an unauthorized and dangerous practice, and he is hereby censured therefor.

Mr. MORGAN suggested an amendment by adding the words: "and that he be requested to resign."

Mr. STOUGHTON declined to yield to the amendment.

The resolution was adopted unanimously by 157 yeas.

THE TARIFF.

The House then, at 4 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. WHEELER in the chair) on the Tariff bill, and was addressed in support of it by Mr. CAKE.

At the conclusion of Mr. CAKE'S remarks, the Committee took a recess, at 4½ o'clock, till 7½ o'clock this evening—the session to be exclusively for debate on the Tariff bill.

EVENING SESSION.

There were not more than a score of members present at the evening session. Speeches on the Tariff were made by Messrs. NEGLEY, TOWNSEND and STEVENSON—the two former in favor of the tariff, and the latter in favor of a reduction of taxation. Adjourned.

ALBANY.

The Police Bill Ordered to its Third Reading in the Senate.

An Extraordinary Pneumatic Tunnel Bill.

All Underground in New-York and Brooklyn Given Away.

A Perpetual and Exclusive Franchise to the Beach Company.

The City and County Tax Levies Introduced.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 17, 1870.

Albany is engaged in celebrating St. Patrick's Day with as much gusto as the condition of the streets will allow. It snowed here at intervals all day yesterday and last night, and street locomotion is very much impeded. Legislative proceedings at the Capitol were dull today, and the absentees were numerous. The Senate spent the larger share of the morning session in going through the Appropriation bill that passed the Assembly some time ago. No important changes were made.

THE POLICE BILL

came up next as the special order, and, contrary to general expectation, excited very little debate. The Republicans moved an amendment that the Police Commissioners be elected by the people, just to test the sincerity of the Democratic talk about "self-government," but it was voted down and the bill was ordered to a third reading by a party vote. It looks as though this bill was going to pass, even if nothing else is done toward "reorganizing the local Government of New-York." The Democrats begin to discover that their chances of getting an Excise bill through the Legislature to suit New-York and Brooklyn, are exceedingly small, and it therefore becomes absolutely necessary that they should reorganize the Police Commission so as to get Commissioners in office who will allow the present Excise law to remain a dead letter. It is said that the Commissioners under the new bill have already been agreed upon, and Mayor HALL has promised to appoint them. Col. M. C. MURPHY, member of Assembly from the First District, is understood to be one of them.

THE PNEUMATIC TUNNEL.

People who go down under Broadway to look at that gas-illuminated, whitewashed tube called the "Beach Pneumatic Transit Company," and are asked to register their names as they pass out, will do well to scrutinize the paper to which they attach their names. They are represented here as petitioners for the passage of a bill now before the Legislature whose character and contents they are probably totally ignorant of. This bill was introduced by Senator TWEED, who got it, reported "for consideration" the next day after its introduction, and who is reported to have taken the contract to put it through the Legislature. As it is likely to encounter a good deal of opposition in its progress, and is of the utmost importance to the City of New-York, it is proper that the people should be made acquainted with its provisions. The following is the full text of the bill.

AN ACT supplemental to, and amendatory of, an act entitled "An act to provide for the transmission of letters, packages and merchandise in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and across the North and East Rivers, by means of pneumatic tubes, to be constructed beneath the surface of the streets, squares, avenues and public places in said cities, and under the water of said rivers."

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for the "Beach Pneumatic Transit Company," a corporation organized in pursuance of the sixth section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the transmission of letters, packages and merchandise in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and across the North and East Rivers, by means of pneumatic tubes, to be constructed beneath the surface of the streets, squares, avenues and public places in said cities, and under the water of said rivers," to which this act is supplemental and amendatory, under "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining and mechanical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848, and the several acts amendatory thereof, to construct and lay under the streets, avenues and other places named in said act, pneumatic tubes of enlarged interior diameter, and of size sufficient for the construction of a railway or railways therein, and for the running of cars and carrying of passengers therein, and also to construct, in connection with said tubes, two or more tracks of railways therein, with the necessary turn-outs and stations, with flues, openings and stairways, both for ventilation and for the ingress and egress, and for the accommodation of passengers, and for the receipt and discharge of packages and freight.

SEC. 2. The said corporation shall have the right, and it is hereby authorized, to acquire the title to, and to hold, such real estate or interest therein as may be necessary to enable it to construct and operate said tubes and railways as herein provided, and to construct and maintain the proper platform stations and buildings of said corporation, at such points along the route where said tubes shall be laid as may be convenient and suitable for the ingress and egress of passengers, and for the receipt and discharge of freight and packages, and necessary for the successful operation of said pneumatic tubes and railway, and for the proper connection between said tubes and railway platform stations and buildings. And in case it cannot agree with the owner or owners of such real estate or interest for the purchase and use thereof, it may acquire the title to the same in the manner provided in the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-sixth sections of an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, except that, in any of the proceedings for any of the purposes authorized by this section, it shall not be necessary that the petition to the Court shall make any allegation of, or reference to, any incorporation, capital stock, surveys, maps, or the filing of any certificate of location, but whenever it shall be necessary or convenient for the said corporation to take and use any public grounds, parks or places for the use of said railway, no other compensation shall be awarded or demanded for the same, except as hereinafter provided; but in all cases the use of the aforesaid streets, avenues, squares, grounds and public places, and the right of way under the same, for the purpose of said tubes and railway or railways therein, as herein authorized and provided, shall be considered, and is hereby declared to be, a public use, consistent with the uses for which the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hold said streets, avenues and public places.

SEC. 3. It shall be lawful for said corporation to convey passengers on said railway or railways through said tubes, for hire, provided the rate of fare shall not exceed ten cents for any distance less than three miles, and for all additional distances two cents per mile, or any fractional part of a mile.

SEC. 4. It shall be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and for the Supervisors of the County of Westchester, respectively, to subscribe for the stock or indorse the bonds of said corporation to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate $750,000 for each completed mile of said underground pneumatic railroad.

SEC. 5. In consideration of the privileges and franchises conferred upon said corporation, and which may hereafter be conferred upon them, the said corporation are required, at the time of constructing said passenger tubes, to build and construct a line of sewers through the streets in which said passenger tubes shall be laid, of such size and in such manner as may be required by the plan of drainage which has been adopted and now exists in said Cities of New-York and Brooklyn respectively, provided that at the time said tube shall be laid there shall be no sewers of the kind mentioned in said street.

SEC. 6. The Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, respectively, shall at all times aid as far as practicable, the said corporation in the construction of said passenger tubes, and shall do no act to improperly impede it in the prosecution of the work.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

In order to fully comprehend the scope of the above bill, which merely purports to be an "amendment" to a previous one, it should be stated that the original bill gave to the Company the privilege of constructing pneumatic tubes in any or all the streets and avenues of New-York and Brooklyn. Thus it will be seen that the present bill turns over to the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company the entire underground of both cities, including all the streets, avenues, public parks, &c., for their exclusive use. It cuts off all other projects, present or prospective, for constructing sub-surface transit for passengers, freight, mails, packages, or anything else, and gives to the Pneumatic Company a perpetual and exclusive purchase in the whole of Manhattan Island and Brooklyn below the surface of the ground. It does more. It not only gives the Company the exclusive privilege of constructing underground railroads, but permits them to build just such roads as they please, to be worked by air, steam or any other power, and authorizes the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn to pay for the same by subscribing to the stock, or indorsing the bonds of the Company to the amount of $750,000 per mile. Certainly no man with less experience than Grand Sachem TWEED in robbing New-York above ground could have concocted such a gigantic scheme for absorbing all there is left below ground.

DEBATE ON THE BILL.

Senator GENET moved, this morning, to refer the bill back to the Committee on Municipal Affairs. He said that the people of New-York desired to be heard on so important a bill as this. The original bill, to which it purported to be an amendment, was not a bill for a railroad at all, but merely for a pneumatic tube to convey packages and letters; but the Company had been suddenly transformed by this bill into an underground railway of the most magnificent proportions, and that, too, without giving any time for the consideration of the bill in Committee, or allowing any one to be heard upon it. Mr. CREAMER supported the motion to recommit. He said the Pneumatic Tube Company had transcended the charter and built a railway-tunnel instead of a dispatch-tube, and if their acts were to be legalized and their privileges extended, as provided for in this bill, it would cut off all other underground railroad plans, including the "Arcade," which had been fully discussed by the public and had met the approbation of a large portion of the citizens of New-York, including property-owners, engineers and capitalists. This road, if it was built anywhere, must be built under Broadway, and it was not fair to its supporters nor just to the public to give up the possession of this thoroughfare to an untried experiment like that of the Pneumatic Tunnel. Mr. TWEED maintained that the pneumatic scheme was sufficiently understood by the public, and the merits of the bill could be fully discussed in Committee of the Whole just as well as to send it back to the Standing Committee.

Mr. GENET'S motion prevailed, and the bill was sent back.

CITY AND COUNTY TAX LEVIES.

The only important feature in the House proceedings was the introduction, by the Speaker, of the New-York City and County Tax Levies. Both have undergone numerous changes since they were published in the New-York papers. Comptroller CONNOLLY was here yesterday, and the various items were doubtless fixed up to suit the politicians and cover all their little (or big) stealings. The following are the levies as introduced here:

CITY LEVY.

The City Levy provides for raising the following amounts:

Advertising for Common Council	$45,000
Aqueduct repairs and improvements	80,000
Charges on arrears of assessments	10,000
Charges on arrears of taxes	10,000
Cleaning markets	35,000
Cleaning streets under contract	502,000
City Contingencies	40,000
Contingencies—Legislative Department	2,500
Contingencies—Mayor's office	12,500
Contingencies—Controller's office	15,000
Contingencies—Street Department	20,000
Contingencies—Croton Aqueduct Board	5,000
Contingencies—Law Department	35,000
Contingencies—Corporation Attorney	3,000
Contingencies—Inspector of Buildings	10,000
City dispensaries	28,000
Furnishing offices of Mayor and Assistant Aldermen	35,000
Furnishing and alteration of Ninth District Civil and Police Court rooms	25,000
Donations for Church and charitable purposes	20,000
Errors and delinquencies	5,000
Election expenses	38,500
Flagging side-walks and fencing vacant lots	3,000
Interest on Revenue bonds	200,000
Judgments	9,045
Lamps and Gas	1,105,300
Lands and Places	50,000
Lands and Places—For Battery Park	15,000
Mount Morris-square Improvement	15,000
New Stone Bridge, at Kingsbridge	10,000
Printing for Departments	70,000
Police Station-house	35,000
Public Building—Construction and repairs	125,000
Public drinking hydrants and urinals	3,500
Public Administrator's office—Arrears of advertising	6,410
Real estate expenses	100,000
Rents	65,575
Reimbursement of trust funds	5,000
Removing obstructions in streets and harbors	6,000
Roads and avenues	100,000
Removing night-soil offal and dead animals	46,500
Salaries, Legislative Department	260,000
Salaries, Mayor's office	43,500
Salaries, Department of Finance	247,500
Salaries, Street Department	139,690
Salaries, Croton Aqueduct Department	100,892
Salaries, Law Department	52,918
Salaries, Board of Assessors	33,000
Salaries, Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments	3,000
Salaries City Courts	358,925
Stationery and blank books	70,000
Street improvements	15,000
Sewers, repairing and cleaning	104,000
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	8,000
Supplies and cleaning public offices	100,000
Taxes—Bureau for collection of pay of temporary clerks	30,000
Wharves, piers and slips	350,000
Wells and pumps, repairing and cleaning	2,500
West line Central Park—adapting to grade of Eighth-avenue	25,000

THE COUNTY LEVY.

For advertising	45,000
Care and maintenance of Harlem Bridge	2,000
Cleaning and supplies for county offices	55,000
County contingencies	40,000
County contingencies, Comptroller's office	10,000
Contingencies, Tax Commissioner's office	5,000
Contingencies, District Attorney	5,000
Coroners' fees	30,000
Disbursements and fees of county officers and witnesses	55,000
Election expenses	94,000
Lighting and heating county offices	30,000
Fitting up Register's office	40,000
Fitting up office of Finance Department	45,000
Fitting up offices of Commissioners of Taxes and Receiver of Taxes	40,000
Fitting up District-Attorney's office	30,000
McComb's Dam Bridge, care of	5,000
Printing for Legislative Department	35,000
Printing for Executive Departments	30,000
Rents	9,300
Repairs to county buildings	25,000
Repairs and preserving records in Clerk's office, Court of Common Pleas	3,000
Salaries, Legislative Department	40,200
Salaries, Executive Department	354,016
Salaries, Judiciary	873,541
Stationery, law and blank books	40,000
Stationery and blank books for Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments	18,235
Stationery and blank books for Receiver of Taxes	15,000
Support of prisoners in the County Jail	25,000
Taxes collected in error, for return of same	5,000

REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

The Commission to revise the statutes of the State will consist, when confirmed, of Hon. FRANCIS KERNAN, of Utica; Hon. AMASA J. PARKER, of Albany, and MONTGOMERY THROOP, of New-York. These gentlemen are well known to the people of the State, and their nomination is a guarantee that the work assigned them will be thoroughly done.

ERIE.

Mr. Burt, the Representative of the English Stockholders, at Albany—His Speech Before the Railroad Committee.

Mr. CHARLES BURT, the representative of the English stockholders in the Erie Railroad, of the Erie Stockholders' Protection Committee, addressed the Senate Committee at Albany, yesterday, in support of the bill which was on Wednesday presented, and was printed in the TIMES' Albany correspondence. After explaining his position, and announcing emphatically that he had not resigned, as has been reported in some of the newspapers, he proceeded to criticise the Erie bill passed by the last Legislature; to point out its grave faults; to show the legal way to manage the Company; that the Directors' bill was not asked for by the Erie stockholders; that there is no advantage in long terms of office; to examine the excuses for the Directors bill and to show their fallacy; to demonstrate clearly that GOULD, FISK & Co., were not "responsible, experienced, and intelligent;" that the stockholders wish to change directors, and who the stockholders would elect. Regarding the responsibility, &c., of GOULD, FISK & Co., Mr. BURT thus spoke:

Well, I suppose there may fairly be differences of opinion as to whether Mr. GOULD and Mr. FISK are "responsible, experienced and intelligent" managers of a railway. There probably are very great differences of opinion on the subject. But I want to call your attention to the statement made here by Mr. GOULD, because it appears to take away very much from the strength of the argument I have been urging upon you—that the shareholders were ignorant of what was being done. Between the 20th of September, 1868, and the 20th of September, 1869, Messrs. GOULD, FISK and LANE—I believe those were the three directors who were the active managing men during that period; but whether that be so or not the fact is that the Directors of the Company, without the consent of the stockholders—issued $32,000,000 of new stock under cover of a clause in the general law authorizing directors of a railroad company to issue bonds for debts incurred, or to raise money for the purposes of the line, such bonds to be convertible into shares at the option of the holder. The mode of proceeding in this case was to make to some friend, a party interested in the concern, bonds for a very large sum of money—say $5,000,000. No sooner were those bonds sealed and signed, than they were handed to the pretended lender, and by him back to the directors, who gave instead of them the number of millions of dollars of new stock which it had been previously arranged should be given in exchange for these bonds. That stock was issued to two or three firms, chiefly SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & Co., and FISK, BELDEN & Co., those firms being stockbrokers, and Mr. GOULD being a member of the first firm and Mr. FISK a member of the second. The stock as issued was registered in the name of these firms, and as soon as it was registered and issued on the market passed from hand to hand, not requiring to be transferred at each sale, but passing with an open indorsement on each certificate, enabling the holder at any time to bring it in and have it registered in his own name. A vast number of those shares went to England and the Continent, and naturally very few foreign shareholders would take the trouble or expense or risk of sending their shares to this country to be registered, and therefore a very large number of those shares stood registered, not in the names of their owners, but in the names of SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & Co., and FISK, BELDEN & Co. At the election the votes are taken upon the names appearing in the registry books of the Company as holders of shares, and, therefore, all the shares that stood in the names of the two firms I have mentioned could be voted on by them, although they had long before sold the shares. To what extent that was actually done in October, 1869, I am not able to say, not having had the privilege of inspecting the Company's books (which, however, I hope soon to get,) but that a very large number of votes was obtained in that way is unquestionable. I know that out of the 200,000 shares belonging to parties in London there are over 12,000 at this moment standing in the name of SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & Co. This will account, in some measure, for the great number of votes said to have been obtained by the directors at the meeting in October, 1869. Then you will remember that the holders of those shares, being many thousand miles away, knew nothing of this election. There is no notice of it given except perhaps in some New-York papers a few days before the election takes place; and, therefore, I say that a large number of the share-holders of the Company were in perfect ignorance of what was being done under this act; and I assume that the directors, having found, after the books were closed, that they had a sufficient number of votes to carry any resolution that they pleased at the meeting in October, thought it desirable to have the election before the classification, knowing full well that whether they made the classification before or after the meeting of the shareholders, the result would be the same, except, indeed, that by making the classification after the election, they secured an additional year of power. Therefore I think I am justified in saying that no importance is to be attached to the fact that in October, 1869, a large number of votes were said to be cast at the election in favor of Messrs. GOULD and FISK, and their colleagues. If the stockholders had known what was going on, the result would have been very different.

In conclusion Mr. BURT said: Well, gentlemen, the time has come when not a small minority but a very large majority of the stockholders of this Company express their desire that there should be a change in the Board of Directors, and I should not be here to trouble you today, but for the act of the Legislature last year, which prevents this large majority of shareholders from expressing their will in the active and vigorous manner in which they would certainly express it at the next election but for that act. If this report speaks truly, the directors of the Company will not oppose the bill which you, Mr. Chairman, have introduced, and I shall be not a little pleased to find that Mr. GOULD acts upon his promise in this respect. With regard to the "responsible, experienced and intelligent" management to which Mr. GOULD refers, I ought to say a word, and to call your attention to these important facts. In 1868 the stock of this Company was worth $72 per share; in 1869 it had gone down to $40 per share, and now it is only $24 or $25; so it would seem that the public, at all events, have not great faith in the responsibility, experience, and intelligence of the gentlemen who have charge of this railroad. As I have already stated, those gentlemen have issued $32,000,000 of new stock, they have not reduced the funded debt, they have not materially increased the length of the road, and they have paid no dividend, even on the preferred stock of the Company. The profits on similar lines in this country, I believe, vary from thirty to forty per cent. of the gross receipts, but I grieve to say that the profits of the Erie Road are something under twenty per cent. We think, therefore, that we have weighty and conclusive reasons for desiring a change in the management of the road. I put the claim for the repeal of the act of 1869 upon the ground that we are entitled to it as a matter of simple justice, and that it is for the interests of the public—both the traveling and the stockholding public—that this should be done. Let me add that we have no object whatever in seeking the repeal of this law except to secure efficient, faithful and economical management of this line. We have no interest in Mr. VANDERBILT or in Mr. VANDERBILT'S roads. We have no desire that this road should be amalgamated with his, or that he should have any voice or interest in the management of this Company. We are perfectly content that the legislation which has already passed upon that subject shall remain undisturbed. I do not suppose it is possible for the Legislature to say more distinctly than it has said: "You shall not allow Mr. VANDERBILT to have any interest in this road." We desire to have control of the property which belongs to us. You may be inclined to ask who we propose to appoint as the Directors of this Company if you pass the bill now before you. It is scarcely a question that should weigh with you in determining whether the bill ought to be passed or not, but I am perfectly free to answer it. If we could have the opportunity to-morrow of appointing a Board of Directors of this Company, we should not appoint men who live in London, or men who would look simply to the interests of the share-holders in England, but we should endeavor to find, and when the occasion arises we will find, the ablest and best men in this country interested in the line itself and in the region it traverses to direct the management of this very important railway. I will say, too, that we have no political interests or objects in this matter. I confess myself utterly at sea with regard to parties and politics in this country, but I am able to say very distinctly that there is no political object or significance whatever in the action we are now taking, and that our only desire is to get control of our own property, and have it so well managed that the public who travel on the road shall be satisfied, and the stockholders shall have a dividend. It was seen or feared by the shareholders in England, that there was danger of this Company being utterly lost to its stockholders, and since I have been here I have seen things which have led me to the conclusion that that is by no means impossible. I have seen a bill introduced into this Legislature providing for the reorganization of railroad companies that have become bankrupt, and I am told that that bill has been introduced by a gentleman representing the Erie Railway Company. Now that is very alarming. What has been done in the past is very bad; but if any such thing is in contemplation as would seem to be implied by that bill, the case would be far worse than anything that has happened hitherto, because it would then be in the power of those having control of this Company's property to dispose of it to whomsoever they pleased, and cut off the stockholders altogether.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad—Another Decision.

ALBANY, N.Y., March 17.—Judge JOHNSON, of Rochester, has rendered his decision upon the motion made in the Susquehanna Railroad case by the so-called Fisk directors, denying the motion and sustaining the Ramsey directors upon all the points. The motion was to set aside the judgment rendered on Judge SMITH'S decision and restore the road to the possession of the receiver. This decision leaves the Ramsey Board in undisturbed control of the road.

Rev. JAMES MORIARTY delivered a lecture last evening on "The Mysteries of Ireland's History," in St. Bernard's Church, Thirteenth-street and Tenth-avenue. The lecturer traced the progress of Ireland's history through its many phases of persecution and oppression, and its present vitality, after having passed through a fearful ordeal, he attributed to the influence of the Catholic faith, which there had been maintained unsullied from the time of St. Patrick to the present day. The proceeds, which amounted to a large sum, were for the benefit of the Church.

A convention of milk-producers will be held at Croton Falls on Wednesday of next week, for the purpose of adopting measures to put a stop to the combined shaving operations resorted to by the venders in New-York; also to prevent the adulteration of milk by City dealers.

ITALY.

Work for Parliament—National Finance—Rome—Movements of Royalty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Friday, Feb. 25, 1870.

Parliament will come together again in a few days, and the public will know what the Ministry has been able to devise in its long-thinking spell of nearly three months. The prospect is that the great promises of economies to be made in the expenses of the Administration will flat down to a reduction of a few millions of francs. The organ of the Cabinet has already let the public know that a plan has been laid out for getting aid once more from the National Bank, to the amount of 122,000,000 francs, 72,000,000 of which is to be in paper money and the rest in gold; the bank to have conceded to it some new advantages and a guarantee in some way hitched to the confiscated ecclesiastical property. This old tamarind—*agro-dolce*—is not yet sucked quite down to the stone. There was a cry of alarm, a year or more ago, when the Menabrea Ministry proposed projects for increasing the intimacy between the State Treasury and this now somewhat overgrown financial institution. The monopoly and the tyranny which the Church had exercised, and from which there is a happy release, was to be renewed by giving undue power to the bank. The shares of that institution are constantly rising and now stand at 2,300 francs, the par value being 1,000, with twenty per cent. interest paid annually on that sum. The capital is one hundred millions of francs, and the notes in circulation reach at at present the not very trifling amount of 738,000,000 francs. The specie in the vaults of the bank and its branches is 154,000,000. Fifty millions of this Government is to have if the arrangement which the Finance Minister is to propose, is approved by Parliament. It is understood that the other sum of 72,000,000 in paper money, which the Government is to have, is so much to be added to the circulation of the bank. In connection with this project, certain other large sums due the bank, and before long to mature, in all amounting to the gross figures of five hundred millions of francs, are to be renewed or readjusted in such a way that the interest on the whole will not cost the State more than four millions of francs annually, or loss than one per cent. With a forced paper circulation, which cannot be at present—including the bills of the smaller banking institutions—much less than one hundred millions of francs, it is surprising that the premium on gold is not more than three per cent.. which has been about the rate for the past six months.

NATIONAL FINANCE.

Italian finance is still a jumble and a puzzle, and must continue to be, under the actual system, for some time to come. The financial question has become a dull and tiresome one for the rest of the world; the same story has been so many times repeated. To us, friends of Italy, it has only a sentimental interest, as probably few shares in the Italian public debt are held in America. The success of the admirable Italian experiment is put beyond question; but we know well enough how intimately connected it has been, and still is, with a well-ordered condition of the Treasury chest. There are enough croakers and doubters here as well as elsewhere, and criticism is as lively and as severe as ever, trying to spur those who burden themselves with the task of mending matters, to get ahead faster with their work. The present Ministry may not succeed, but there is plenty of material, such as it is, out of which to make another.

ROME.

I notice that your London dispatch took the trouble to tell you that, on account of the rumored ill-health of PIUS IX., public attention was much occupied with the question of his successor, and that England was in favor of the appointment of Right Rev. Dr. MANNING. In the first place, the Pope's ill-health is a very old and tiresome tale, and his prospect of ten or twenty years more of life is as good as that of most of us. In the next place, Archbishop MANNING is not yet a member of the College of Cardinals, and it is not certain that he ever will be; and what England may wish concerning the Papacy is of very little consequence at Rome. The Hierarchy care now very little for any Power, Catholic or heretic, that cannot furnish a liberal quantity of cash, or, on a pinch, soldiers and ships—in short, material support. LOUIS NAPOLEON, as long as he remains master of France, will remain master of the situation at Rome, and he is a less sagacious manager of affairs than we believe him to be if he does not turn his advantages to account by obtaining new honor, glory and power for the Bonaparte family. The more astute members of the Prelacy know this, and are prepared to act accordingly. There is a great deal said, and always has been, about the action of the *Spirito Santo* upon the minds of the Cardinals when they meet in conclave for the election of the Pope; but history shows pretty clearly that there has always been a pretty good understanding between this agent and the leading political Catholic influences of the time. We know how it was in the age of the MEDICI, and how, for political convenience, GIOVANNI, of that family, was made Cardinal at the age of thirteen, and became Pope LEO X. at thirty-seven. No one can say that the Emperor of France, by lifting his finger, may not be able to produce a result equally remarkable.

A priest, lately come from Rome, tells me that the Pope begins to feel the weight of the load which he has taken upon his shoulders. He is like the man who drew the elephant in a lottery, he does not know what to do with his hard feeding and unwieldy animal. I remember how PIUS IX. descended from his scaffold with almost a skip as the Council in procession entered St. Peter's on the opening day, the 8th of December. He looked as pleased as a child holding in his hand his new rattle. The Pope is the last man in the world to fall into ill humor or give himself anxiety about how he is to make both ends meet. He has two or three hundred ill-conditioned Bishops which he has taken upon himself to lodge and feed, at an expense of twenty-five thousand francs a day. His Holiness is as ready on all occasions for a little pleasantry to enliven difficulties as was our President LINCOLN. The Pope was lately heard to say, "*Questi vescovi, per volermi fare infallibe, mi caranno fallire.*" "These bishops, in trying to make me infallible, will be the cause of my failure." A bankrupt Pope ought to be as great a novelty as a bankrupt monk or nun, and in PIUS IX.'s case it is little likely to happen as long as a golden stream as broad and deep as that at present fed by the faithful in so many Catholic countries continues to pour into Rome.

Although the question of Rome is less heard of in public discussions, it is not lost sight of, and I think in private circles plans are laid and the matter examined with as much interest as ever. I heard an Italian who has had much experience in public life say, not long since, that for the present the Roman question might be safely left in the hands of the Pope. The conduct of the Pontiff and those around him is just that best calculated to serve the Italian cause, which is that of anti-clerical domination. Indeed, the Roman question can never be put to rest without a settlement in accordance with the spirit of the system by which the Italian State is now governed. It is not so much a question of national aspirations or the gratification of Italian ambition, for thus regarded its interest is limited and local; but it has a universal and far greater importance as a question of principle, of political justice, and public right. Whether Rome or Poggibonsi is the capital of Italy is of less consequence to the happiness of this people than the breaking up of a system which hinders with all the power given to it a well-ordered progress.

MOVEMENTS OF ROYALTY.

The King is on his way back from Naples, where he has been making a visit of a few days. He comes as rapidly as he went, by way of Foligno and Ancona, avoiding, as usual, the Papal territory, considerably to the inconvenience of the royal train, but saving the clerical direction of affairs at Rome from a flutter of alarm. The family of the Sovereign is just now put to no more profitable use than looking on with good nature at carnival parties and balls.

ANGELICO.

Kuklux Outrages in Mississippi—Prisoners Taken from Jail and Murdered.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Pilot, March 12.

Persons just arrived in the city report the most cowardly, bloody outrages at Jacinto, Tishomingo County, that we have ever known to be perpetrated on the soil of the State. On Wednesday night last the County Jail, at that place, was broken into by a hundred or more masked men, dressed in regular Kuklux habiliments, and all the inmates were taken therefrom and summarily dealt with. JOHN J. ORR, a white man, committed on a charge of stealing watches, was taken a short distance from the jail and hung on the limb of a tree, after the most fiendish outrages had been perpetrated on him. A colored man named CHANDLER, convicted on a charge of stealing dry goods from a store in Corinth, was literally shot to pieces, more than fifty balls being put into his body. Another colored man named BURNSIDES was taken out, but for unknown reasons was allowed to escape unhurt. It is thought by our informant that there will be no difficulty in ascertaining who were parties to this conduct, as the maskers have become very bold in many portions of the county, frequently appearing in open day, to commit their outrages, and boasting of what they did afterward. Tishomingo County is probably the most lawless, ungovernable county in the State, and at this rate bids fair to become the section in which Gov. ALCORN will be first required to use the correcting power of a very severe militia to enforce the law and command the obedience of all classes of citizens.

THE NEW MAGAZINES.

—Mr. CHARLES READE gives two fresh chapters of "Put Yourself in His Place," in the new *Galaxy*. The succeeding article, "Mr. Raymond and Journalism," has the interest that attaches to personal reminiscences of a distinguished man by an intimate friend, is written in a spirit of manifest candor and impartiality, and, besides several characteristic anecdotes, presents for consideration some views respecting Mr. RAYMOND's character and motives which have not been before, to our knowledge, so clearly stated in print. The "Letters from Havana" are continued, and Mr. TROLLOPE's "An Editor's Tales" are augmented by a story called "The Spotted Dog," the beginning of which promises better in the way of brightness and originality of handling than those that preceded it. Mr. JAMES T. MCKAY, who contributes "Pine Plank," has talent of the sort that includes considerable imagination and a good eye for dramatic effect. When he has somewhat chastened and pruned his style—his adjectives are rather oppressive at present—we shall look for clever work at his hands. Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE is always happy in his quaint titles, and "The Case of Hamlet the Younger" will be read with interest as coming from his pen. It was apparently suggested by a whimsical paper printed some years ago by an English magazine, which, supposing "The Tempest" to be written in our own time, went on to give an imaginary and ironically disparaging review of that play by a contemporary critic. The difference lies in the fact that Mr. WHITE gives no prefatory explanation, and that his article if less funny is more elaborate than that of his predecessor. We do not know, however, that there is any particular advantage in offering to educated people a mere synopsis of the plot of "Hamlet," even when accompanied by a running fire of satirical comment. There is an air of patronizing SHAKESPEARE, and moreover a slight, too, in this "brief abstract and chronicle" flavor of superciliousness toward the reader which oblige us to recollect that Mr. WHITE is an expounder and editor of the author of "Hamlet" before we accept his article as quite palatable. "The Future of New-York" and "The Galaxy Miscellany" follow. After which Philip Quilibet gives an installment of his "Drift Wood" that deserves praise for its smoothness of diction, manliness of thought and thoroughly unpretending manner.

—*Old and New* sustains itself well, although the number before us contains some weak writing, and some articles that come under the unattractive head of padding. Clergymen, be it said with all reverence, are sometimes apt to be rhetorical in print, and the condensation and point, which are the essentials of good magazine writing, are not always best acquired through the habits of the pulpit. Of course, there are brilliant exceptions, and when the services of these are obtained nobody can complain. The April *Old and New* is well diversified, giving fiction, essay, travels and poetry in judicious alternation, and sometimes with happy effect. Dr. BELLOWS has a generous and comprehensive, if rather hazy, paper on "Man and Mankind." Mr. J. P. LESLEY contributes a "Tartar Fairy Tale." A very interesting article on the "Universalist Centenary" is from the pen of Mr. ATWOOD, and an anonymous writer affords in "Funeral Follies" what seems to us a spiteful and ill-judged attack on the memory of GEORGE PEABODY. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* is a good maxim, and if things sometimes escape from thoughtless tongues that had better been left unsaid, but are excusable because of haste or carelessness, it is not easy to palliate the deliberate expression in print of harsh judgments on those whose lips have so lately been sealed, and which can never more reply. In the case of one who conferred such extraordinary benefits on his fellow-men, and whose character was simply a glory and pride to the land that gave him birth, such attacks are, to speak mildly, not in the best taste. The chapter on "Art Museums in America," if impracticable and visionary in parts, contains many admirable suggestions, and will, we hope, receive careful consideration. There are other good contributions in this number, and the shorter matters toward the end are in the main smooth and workmanlike.

The Suez Canal—Opinion of a Leading Engineer.

The following is an extract from a private letter recently written by a leading American engineer at Port Said. His views regarding the success and capacity of the canal are entitled to serious consideration:

"I have just passed over the great Suez Canal. We left Suez yesterday morning, after passing a day there. I cannot say the canal commercially is a success. Financially, so far as the present stockholders are concerned, it cannot be. It has cost in cash four hundred million francs, (eighty million dollars,) which, for one hundred miles of canal, is too large a sum to pay dividends upon. If the Company charge a very high rate for vessels passing through, it would deter many from coming this way. Only light freights could afford it, and that would furnish but small tonnage. Cotton from India is the great bulk of the return traffic, which would continue to go round the Cape of Good Hope. The canal will become the joint property of all the governments interested in the trade that would pass through it, they paying the stockholders a fair price for the canal, and thereafter make it a public highway, charging only sufficient tolls to keep it in good working condition, which I am pleased to find will require very much less than has been represented. I thought the drifting sand would continue to fill up the canal. This is not the case. The entire canal, or very nearly so, is excavated below the level of the country on either side, hence the embankments are very wide and high, and serve as a protection against the drifting sand, as well as a bulwark strong enough to prevent breaches in the embankments. The harbors at either end are admirably constructed for the accommodation of the immense business the canal is destined to do. The water is at present twenty-two feet throughout, and will soon be twenty-five, with a width of 1,500 feet, and more in many places. There is not a lock of any description on the canal, from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, or Gulf of Suez. There is no obstruction of any kind. The water of the two seas is about the same height—the tides affecting the canal only for the distance of a few miles at either end. I repeat that, in my judgment, as a canal and railroad man, this canal is a great success, and will mark an era in the history of the world. I regret our Government did not order one or more vessels of war to represent us here. All other nations were thus represented at the opening. We had some fine ships very near here."

Dartmouth College—Health of President Smith and Prof. Woodman.

From the Boston Traveller, March 16.

President SMITH, of Dartmouth College, who went to Jamaica to regain his health, is greatly improving, and will return with good health. Prof. WOODMAN, of the same institution, who was sick with pneumonia, and whose life was despaired of, is now recovering, and undoubtedly will be restored to health. Since President SMITH took the direction of the College, a period of five or six years, its Freshman Class has gone up from nineteen to ninety-four. The college now contains 422 students. There are now nineteen professors connected with the College, and among them are some of the ablest young men in the country. The agricultural department is just getting under way, the class numbering only seven. Two hundred acres of land have been purchased across the street from the College, and it is proposed to make it an experimental farm. The College has realized nearly $100,000 for the benefit of its agricultural department—$15,000 from the State and the balance from the grant of public land. A new building, 60 by 100 feet, four stories high, is to be built this year, and [illegible] College [illegible] history and [illegible] has been long needed. The College has received, within a few years, donations to the amount of $480,000, but most of it has been given to add some new department to the institution, and for funds to be applied for general purposes it is not so rich as some of the other New-England colleges.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Boston banks have $5,000,000 in gold.

The members of the Bar in Virginia are organizing a State Law Society.

A New-Orleans wife of fifteen years, six months married, wants a divorce.

Political scheming is lively in Oregon, although the election is three months off.

Gen. HENRY K. OLIVER, of Salem, Mass., is to deliver the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Dartmouth at the next Commencement.

Gen. ROBERT E. LEE has given $50 to aid in the education of orphans of Confederate soldiers.

Boys, and men too, who have persistently whistled "Shoo, Fly" for the past six months, are advised to try a change of air.

Philadelphia has seven medical schools, and will, for a consideration, furnish diplomas to seventy times seven applicants who have never entered their doors.

Some of the lager-beer dealers in Madison, Wis., refused to supply beer to members of the Legislature who voted in favor of removing the State Capital to Milwaukee.

At a wedding in Illinois on Sunday the clergyman prayed long and fervently that the sons and daughters of the newly-married couple might be many.

Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, Judge ROOSEVELT and SETH GREEN told the members of the Maryland Legislature what they knew about fishing and fish-culture on Wednesday evening.

The Providence *Journal* gravely says that the dispatch from Wyoming relative to the women jurors did not state whether it was the women or the men that would not agree.

GOLLADAY complains that the Kentucky Press have hastily prejudged his case, and speaks of his resignation of his seat as an "indiscretion."

A Missouri man, whose wife was killed by a railroad accident, asks the Company to pay him $30,000. The Company generously responds with an offer to compromise by paying him $2,000.

New-Orleans anticipates that the "immense" sulphur treasures in Calcasieu, and the "enormous" natural salt deposits still nearer to that City, will at no distant day prove a source of "enormous" wealth to Lousiana.

The Milwaukee Temperance Society has formally thanked Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, "for his example of total abstinence before its citizens, and particularly for the influence it should have upon the young of the State."

Cincinnati is anxious to find a Kentucky cross road that it may build a Southern railroad through it. The Kentucky Legislature is seeking in every way to prevent the accomplishment of its wishes.

William and Mary College, of Virginia, have commenced the year's long list of honorary degrees by conferring that of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. HENRY WALL, rector of St. John's (Episcopal) Church of Richmond.

The St. Louis *Democrat* speaks of a citizen of that would-be national capital as a young man of steady habits, "although, being unmarried, he sometimes associates with fast men for the sake of amusement and to study human nature."

Citizens of Cumberland, Md., held a meeting on Tuesday to take some action to suppress the lawlessness which prevails in that community. It was decided to increase the number of the Police, and a vigilance committee was pretty strongly hinted at.

The men who quit work at the Abbott Iron Company's Works, at Canton, Md., about six weeks ago, on the announcement that their wages would be reduced twelve and a half per cent., have submitted to the new schedule fixed by the Company, and returned to their work.

The two opposing political parties in Connecticut have settled down to the fight for supremacy resolutely, and are vigorously striving to win the victory. The election takes place on the 4th of April, and nearly all the important candidates are now in the field.

A gentleman in South Danvers, Mass., who wishes to protect the tomb of ELIZA WHARTON, in the village church-yard, procures from time to time free-stone chips and scatters them at the foot of the monument. Relic hunters pick these up, and spare the monument.

The vote of Lewiston, Me., on Tuesday, on its second trial to elect a Mayor, was as follows: J. P. FESSENDEN, Republican, 575; W. H. STEVENS, Citizens', 503; H. A. OSGOOD, Democrat, 378. Another election will be held in a few days, when a plurality of votes will elect.

JOHN S. REID announces that he will again be a Democratic candidate for election to Congress from the Fourth District of Indiana, and says that he believes he was fairly and honestly elected in 1868. Republicans manifest some opposition to the renomination of Mr. JULIAN.

The creditors of JACOB BARKER held another meeting in New-Orleans on Friday last, and it was announced that the sum of $32,635 62 additional was in bank for distribution among them. The total dividend, it is thought, will be about twenty per cent. upon the total indebtedness, and the poorer class of creditors are not pleased overmuch.

In Philadelphia last year 16,960 births were registered; also 6,382 marriages and 14,786 deaths. Of the married twenty-four men and six women were between sixty and seventy years of age, seven men were between seventy and eighty, and one man was over eighty. The number of births was less than in any year since 1865.

Rev. CHARLES H. HALL, D. D., of Brooklyn, is announced to lecture in Washington on Monday evening next, on "The Late Edwin M. Stanton, or Inside the War Office During the War." Mr. CAMERON will preside, and the President and many other distinguished officers of the Government are expected to be present.

The Kentucky Legislature proposes to postpone the election of Congressmen until August, 1871, thus leaving that State unrepresented in the next Congress until that time. It is boldly announced that it is anticipated that by that time a pretty good understanding will be arrived at as to how the accession of the negroes to the voting population of Kentucky will affect the political status of the State.

The New Dominion is agitated by reports that one of its Senators "is using his influence, while in the position of an adviser of the Crown, and a representative of the people, to undo that which so much money and pains are being expended in the endeavor to secure, by acting as agent to induce Canadians to emigrate to the United States and settle on lands in Kansas in which he has an interest."

A paper in Natchez, Miss., reports that some negroes have dug up, near that city, a queer looking, dingy, rusty old square box, so bound about with metal as to almost resemble an iron box, and containing coin and valuable ornaments, which, it suggests, was buried by the great HERNANDO DE SOTO and his followers about the year 1640. We do not like to discredit the story, particularly as the paper says the box and its contents are to be sent to New-York.

The New-Orleans *Times*, too, asks a reduction of the exorbitant charges made by the hotels, contending that nothing is more necessary to the welfare of a city, next to attractive amusements, than good and cheap hotel accommodations, and declaring that, as New-Orleans is in this respect lamentably behindhand, it is one of those curious mysteries peculiar to it that the people should rest tamely under such a disadvantage, content to be made the scoff of the traveling world.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says: "The New-York *Tribune* saw fit to catechize us with regard to the propriety of stopping payments on the principal of the national debt, and to require an explicit answer. We printed its question *verbatim*, and answered it fully. [illegible] we [illegible] to its question, but the *Tribune* has not even let them [illegible] we answered at all; and, worse than that, by repeating its question and making no allusion to our answer, it conveyed the idea to its readers that we had not answered at all."

Alluding to the officers and crew of the *Oneida*, the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says: "It is a proud, sad piece of history, which touches the hearts and brings water to the eyes of the countrymen of that gallant crew. Their death was a victory over death itself—a spectacle of moral grandeur, which only a heroic race could exhibit, and worth more to their country and to the service than a dozen triumphs won in passion and splendor of battle. We feel as though we would give all the ships in the navy to have saved them, and yet we would hardly be willing to have saved them at the sacrifice of their great example."

THE STEAM-BOAT LAWS.

Proposed Revision of Previous Enactments—Safety of Life at Sea—The Recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Board of Steamboat Inspectors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 16, 1870.

The following embodies the features of the bill "For the better security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam," which has been submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. All the previous enactments on the subject are embodied in this measure, with several amendments and additions which are recommended after long examination and investigation by experts in the several departments of steam navigation. The Secretary, in the letter accompanying it, remarks:

"The proposed bill embodies all the valuable features of previous statutes, and makes such amendments and additions thereto as have been found by experience to be necessary to the more effectual attainment of their purpose, which is the utmost possible security to property and life. It therefore combines in one whole all the essentials of many statutes that by reason of their multiplicity and the difference of their dates render the law actually in force in regard to the navigation of steam vessels and their inspection uncertain and difficult to be ascertained."

The bill is now under consideration in the Committee of Commerce of the House, and will undoubtedly be acted on at the present session. It provides "for the "better security of life," instead of the "lives of passengers."

The first section makes no material change in the operation of the present laws. The second section requires pipes to be attached to the boilers to convey steam into the hold of the vessel in case of fire. The third section proposes amendments to the third section of the act of 1852 relating to fire-pumps. It requires additional steam fire-pumps. The fourth section adds to the list of prohibited loose articles which shall not be carried on passenger steamers. Those additional articles are loose hay, loose cotton, camphene, nitro-glycerine, naphtha, benzine, benzole, coal oil, crude petroleum, refined petroleum that will not stand a fire test of 110° Fahrenheit and other like explosive fluids and dangerous articles. No change in reference to gunpowder is proposed. Special license may be granted authorizing it to be carried when the vessel is provided with metal safes or chests in which it may be carried. The fifth section embraces the eighth section of 1852 act, and adds to it other dangerous articles, and does not confine the shipment to be "on board of steam vessels carrying passengers." The sixth section is a new one. It provides for additional watchmen at night, there being now seldom employed more than one watchman. The seventh section provides for life-boats for river steamers, substantially the same as the act of 1852, with an amendment requiring other steamers than those carrying passengers, and which are more than fifty tons burden, to carry at least one good boat ready for immediate use. Section 8 requires a sufficient number of life-preservers and floats to be kept on board; barrels and tanks are required in addition to the buckets now required, the definite number in proportion to the tonnage being stated. Section 9 is the same as section 6 of the 1852 act, with an amendment requiring that in the stowage of freight on passenger decks passage ways shall be kept open both fore and aft. Section 10 proposes to add wire tiller ropes; wire bell-pulls from the pilot to the engineer are also required. Section 11 is drawn with the intention of leaving the present local Boards of Inspectors undisturbed. The first clause of this section is the same as that in the act of 1852, with the addition of anchors and cables to the list of equipments. In the second clause some changes are made: the first relating to the hydrostatic pressure, "the limits to which, not exceeding 165 pounds to the square inch, for high-pressure boilers, may be prescribed by the owner or master," are left out, as it does not agree with the next clause of the act, which prescribes the test that shall be applied, and it frequently leads to confusion; the ground being taken that inspectors have no right to go beyond that limit in any test. The words "subjecting them to the hydrostatic pressure prescribed by this act," are substituted. "Experimental trials" is left out, as it amounts to nothing, as no trial can be made beyond the hydrostatic test, and the words, "thorough examination," substituted. To see that "the flues are circular in form" is added, as such requirement is a matter of the greatest importance to guard against the collapsing of the flues. That "the arrangement for delivering the feed water is such that the boilers cannot be injured thereby" is also added, as many boilers are ruined by the feed-water at a low temperature coming in contact with the shell of the boiler, thereby causing a contraction of the iron, and doing great injury to the boiler. That "the weights of the safety-valves are properly adjusted" is also added, as this important duty is frequently neglected by inspectors. The requirements of the fusible alloys are made to conform with the provisions of the act of July, 1866.

In the third clause a number of words have been left out which are in the third clause of the act of 1852. The first relates to thickness of the iron of which the standard boiler of forty-two inches is constructed. The act of 1852 provides that it shall be "at least one-fourth of an inch thick, and shall rate the working power of all high-pressure boilers, whether of greater or less diameter, old or new, according to their strength, compared with this standard." It is clear that the "at least" should be left out, so as to make the standard definite. And this has necessarily always been the practice with inspectors. The words "using the water in such tests at a temperature not exceeding 60° Fahrenheit" are left out, for the reason that it is often impracticable to get the water at so low a temperature, and for the further reason that there is no practical benefit derived from it. The proviso is also left out, as the class of engines that it applies to have gone out of use. The remainder of the clause is made to apply to boilers constructed of plates inspected under the provisions of this bill, by which the tensile strength of the plates has been ascertained, and all boilers, whether high-pressure or low-pressure, shall be tested by the same rule.

Section 12 is substantially the same as clause 5, section 9, of the act of 1852, with "oil of turpentine, oil of vitriol, camphene, or other explosive burning fluids and materials which ignite by friction" left out, and further, that it is not practicable to ship oil, or spirits of turpentine, or oil of vitriol in this manner, so that it amounts to an entire prohibition of the shipment of these articles, to the great injury of a large and useful trade. An additional security is given to the safes, chests or compartments for the shipment of gunpowder, by requiring them to be sheathed with metal as well as being lined therewith.

Section 14 embraces clauses 7 and 10 of section 9 of the 1852 act, with amendments requiring that captains and first mates shall be licensed, as well as engineers and pilots; also, upon all steamers carrying passengers there shall be a full complement of officers and crew sufficient at all times to manage the vessel and a full complement of watchmen.

The fifteenth section, licensing Captains, is a new section. The inspectors are required to examine the proofs which the applicant shall offer, and satisfy themselves as to his character and ability to perform the duties of a Captain of steam vessels; and if they find him competent to navigate such vessels in the service for which he designs to be employed, they shall grant him a license to that effect.

By section 16, the inspectors are required to have satisfactory evidence of the knowledge, experience and skill of the applicant in lading cargo, handling and stowage of freight, navigating and managing of vessels, and all other duties pertaining to his station, and, if satisfied of his qualifications and good character, they shall grant him a license. But such license shall be suspended or revoked for bad conduct, intemperate habits, unskillfulness, or want of knowledge of the duties of his station, or the willful violation of any provision of this act.

In section 18 there is an amendment to clause 9 of section 9 of the 1852 act, which will prevent engineers who have no license from being employed, and also prevent his employment after the expiration of his license.

Section 35, which is a new section, is summarized and explained by the Department as follows:

Provides that from and after this section takes effect, all boilers shall be constructed from plates that have been inspected and stamped; and if any persons shall construct a boiler or steam-pipe connecting the boilers to be so used of iron or steel plates which have not been inspected and stamped according to the provisions of this act, or otherwise than herein provided, or who shall use any defective, bad or faulty iron or steel in the construction of such boilers, or shall drift any rivet-hole to make it come fair, or shall deliver any such boiler for use, knowing it to be imperfect in its flues, flanking, riveting, bracing, or in any other of its parts, shall be fined $1,000, one-half, for the use of the informer.

These provisions are made to prevent cheap and poor materials from being used, and low-priced and unskilled workmen from being employed in the construction of such boilers, many of which, being now [illegible]

The proviso to this section will allow boilers or generators to be used as heretofore, such as are called safety-boilers, composed of tubes or globes in such a manner as to dispense with an outside shell made of riveted plates, which is usually the strongest and most dangerous part of a boiler. These may be used by the terms of this bill, when the Board of Supervising Inspectors shall have satisfactory evidence that any such boiler or generator is equal in strength and as safe from explosion as a boiler of the best quality, made of riveted iron or steel plates, so that the law shall not prevent improvements from being made in the safety or efficiency of any steam boiler or generator.

Section 36 is a new section. It requires boiler-plates to be inspected, the tensile strength to be ascertained, and the toughness, homogeneousness, and other qualities of the plates to be made known before they shall be used in the construction of boilers. Testing the toughness will be a check against carbonizing for the purpose of gaining in the tensile strength; testing samples from different parts of the plate will prove its homogeneousness, while testing both hot and cold, under the hammer, will show whether it is red-short, cold-short, or neutral. This mode of inspection is the only way now known by which the quality and character of iron boiler-plates can be ascertained. The manufacturer, it is true, may know the quality of his iron, for he knows the kind of ores of which it is composed, the kind of treatment it has had, and the amount of labor that has been expended upon it in the process of manufacturing. But no one else can know much about it unless it be by tests made in the manner prescribed. This provision will undoubtedly receive the support of all honest and fair-dealing manufacturers, as it puts it beyond the power of any person to undersell them with an inferior article; and as the price will be regulated by the quality of the article, encouragement will be given to improvement in manufacturing. Owners of steamers will also be in favor of this provision, for the reason that they will know precisely the quality of the plates of which their boilers will be constructed, and the maximum pressure of steam as a working power they will be allowed to use. If they use boilers constructed of a cheap, low grade of iron, they will be allowed but a small pressure of steam; but if they are willing to pay the price for the best, they will be fully compensated by the additional working pressure allowed them.

Section 41, which is a new section, prescribes what steamers navigated within any State exclusively shall be classed among the vessels engaged in foreign commerce or in commerce among the States, and shall be made subject to the provisions of the act.

Section 45 is the same as section 2 of the act of 1864, with an amendment imposing a penalty for changing the name of a vessel for the purpose of deceiving the public.

Section 46 is the same as section 6 of the act of 1866, with an amendment providing that barges carrying passengers while in tow of a steamer shall have life-saving apparatus.

Section 48 prescribes that inspectors shall state in certificates of inspection the number of passengers of each class to be carried. Special permits are to be issued to steamers engaged in excursions, the additional number of passengers that may be carried, and the additional life-saving apparatus that shall be provided; also, the route and distances for such excursion.

By the terms of section 51, all sea-going vessels and lake vessels shall be subject to the Navigation laws of the United States when navigated within the jurisdiction thereof, and no pilot shall be under obligation to procure license from any State. On this section, the Department remarks:

There can be no reason why foreign vessels should not comply with the laws and regulations of the United States, when navigated within the jurisdiction thereof. They are now excepted by law, and the consequence is that they often give trouble, especially upon the Northern lakes, by not complying with our signals or signal lights when meeting our vessels. In fact, they are now subject to no law or regulation whatever for passing vessels when navigating in American waters. Steamers navigating the waters of the United States ought not to be subject to charges levied by any State for pilotage, as it is an extra burden upon such vessels, without any benefit to them, as they are in all cases required to have pilots licensed by the United States inspectors.

Section 52 is a new section requiring steamers navigating the ocean and the lakes, bays, &c., of the United States, to be provided with such numbers of life-boats, floats, rafters, life-preservers, drags and pumps, as will best secure the safety of such vessels, and of all persons on board of such vessels in case of disaster. The Board of Supervising Inspectors are required to fix and determine, by their rules and regulations, the kind of life-saving apparatus that shall be provided, and requirements that shall be made on such vessels for the protection of life. This duty is left to the Board, on account of the great difficulty of fixing by statute requirements of this kind. The present laws fix the number of life-boats according to the tonnage of the vessel, six life-boats being the highest number required on any steamer by law. This number, provided all of them were safely launched, could carry but a small proportion of all persons on board of some of the largest steamers. Ample provisions ought to be made by the owners of every steamer, going to sea, to save every life on board in case of disaster. This, it is believed, can be better effected with life-rafts, of which there are several kinds possessing great merit, than with life-boats; or at least a portion of the life-saving apparatus should consist of life rafts. It is claimed for them in their favor that it is impossible to capsize them, nor are they so liable to be wrecked or foundered as life-boats. It would not do, however, to fix by law the number or kind of life-raft that should be used on each vessel; there has not as yet been sufficient experience in the use of them to determine that question. Nor would it be just or right to do so, inasmuch as the most valuable of them are patented, and to compel by law the use of any one of them would not only create a monopoly in the use of that patent, whether it was the best or not, but it would effectually put a stop to all further improvements in such apparatus. The same objection applies to fixing by law the use of other life-saving apparatus named in this section.

Section 53 provides that all sea-going steamers, and steamers navigating the great northern lakes, built after the passage of this act, and carrying passengers, shall have not less than three water-tight cross bulkheads. The position of such bulkheads, and strength of the material used in the construction of them, to be subject to the rules of the Board of Supervising Inspectors.

By the terms of section 57, officers or other persons employed on any steamer by whose misconduct or negligence life should be destroyed, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter.

Section 58 provides for the inspection of ferry-boats, canal-boats, yachts and other small craft.

Section 62 provides that, in addition to the local Boards now appointed by law, there shall also be local Boards appointed for the district of Puget Sound, Washington Territory; for the district of Albany, N. Y.; for the district of Appalachicola, Fla., and for the district of Evansville, Ind.; and also at Marquette, in the district of Superior, and the local Board at Nashville shall be discontinued.

The inspection service, while it affords great protection to life and property throughout the whole United States, and the commerce of the country is immensely benefited by it, is entirely self-sustaining. The income from the annual inspection and examination of steamers, together with the fees for licenses granted to the officers of such vessels, will pay the salaries proposed to be given to inspectors and all other expenses, including instruments, books, blanks, stationery, furniture and other things necessary to carry into effect all the provisions of the law; and as a guarantee that the service shall be self-sustaining, it is provided by section 66 of this bill that the salaries, and all other expenses necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, shall be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, out of the revenues received into the treasury from the inspection of steamers, and the licenses of the officers of such vessels.

Section 63 provides for the appointment of a supervising Inspector-General. By section 64 the Secretary may, in his discretion, remit penalties, except imprisonment, or may discontinue prosecutions. The sixty-fifth section is the same as the fourteenth section of the act of 1866. The sixty-fifth section is one of mere detail; also section 66. Section 67 is the same as section 15 of the act of 1866. Section 68 provides penalties. Section 69 provides that shippers of certain valuable articles shall give notice of the character and value of such articles. Section 70 makes it the duty of Collectors of Customs to see that sailing vessels are properly furnished with signal lights. Section 71, and the last, repeals the act of July 7, 1838, the act of March 3, 1843, the act of March 3, 1849, the act of Aug. 30, 1852, the act of May 5, 1864, the act of June 8, 1864, the act of March 3, 1865 and the act of July 25, 1866, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act. The other sections are of minor importance.

The Virginia Republicans—Movement for Union and Reorganization.

From the Richmond State Journal, March 12.

Pursuant to a call signed by a number of prominent gentlemen of the National Republican Party of the State, a meeting was held in the United States Court-room this morning. The attendance was very large, highly respectable, and intelligent. Entire harmony characterized the proceedings. HENRY M. BOWDEN, Esq., of Norfolk, was called to the chair. Messrs. ANDREW WASHBURNE and W. N. STEVENS were elected Secretaries. Hon. JAMES H. PLATT read the call under which this meeting was assembled, and forcibly presented the necessity of the united action of the Republicans in this State in opposition to Democracy. Col. PLATT was followed by Hon. JOHN F. LEWIS in a few pertinent remarks, in support of the position taken by that gentleman. On motion of Hon. JOHN F. LEWIS, all true Republicans who intend and desire to cooperate with the Republican Party of the State, were invited to participate in the deliberations of the meeting. Mr. WASHBURNE read a letter from Hon. LEWIS MCKENZIE, approving the object of the call. Hon. C. H. PORTER was requested to submit his ideas on the questions at issue. Mr. PORTER spoke at some length, expressing himself as of opinion that the proposed conference would not be the best means of accomplishing the end desired.

Col. JOHN W. JENKINS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committees headed respectively by Hon. C. H. PORTER, Gen. WILLIAMS C. WICKHAM and G. K. GILMER, be requested to appoint five persons [illegible], who are authorized and requested to invite delegates from the different parts of the State to assemble in the City of Richmond, on the 6th of April, for the purpose of taking measures to reorganize the Republican Party of Virginia.

Col. PLATT moved to amend by inserting five names from each Republican Committee of the State. The resolution and amendment were adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed: Messrs. G. K. Gilmer, J. B. Crenshaw, Normand Smith, C. S. Bundy and Franklin Stearns, Gen. William C. Wickham, Messrs. Andrew Washburne, P. G. Morgan, R. W. Hughes and R. M. Mosley, Hon. C. H. Porter, Messrs. S. F. Maddox, Jno. B. Miller and F. Helmuth.

Mr. FAYERMAN moved that the Republican delegation in Congress be added to the Committee. Carried. On motion Hon. JOHN F. LEWIS was selected as the Chairman of the Committee.

SHERIDAN AND THE PIEGANS.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford's Views of the Recent Attack Upon the Indians—A Suspension of Judgment Asked for.

Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD repeated his lecture on "Phil. Sheridan" last evening at Dr. CHAPIN's Church before a large audience. In introducing his theme he made the following remarks concerning the recent expedition against the Piegan Indians and Gen. SHERIDAN's connection with it:

It would be an affectation to deny that today many men in both political parties question alike the policy and humanity of Col. BAKER's recent attack upon the camp of the Piegan Indians, and that there is wide-spread discussion both as to Gen. SHERIDAN's responsibility for Col. BAKER's conduct and as to his subsequent commendation of the blow which BAKER delivered. Under these circumstances it would be cowardly for me to avoid mention of these things. It would be a failure in my personal fidelity to a soldier, whom in the past I have loved and honored, if I did not briefly state the circumstances, which seem to ask at least a suspension of judgment by our people until the official examination, which Gen. SHERMAN has promised, can be had fully and fairly. The hero of Winchester, Cedar Creek and Five Forks has done too much for you and me, for our nation and our flag, to be stricken down unheard. This people, jealous of the good name of all who offered life to save the Union when treason assailed, will at least grant fair play and fair hearing to their great cavalry leader. This is all that his most devoted friends demand. More than this PHIL. SHERIDAN would not ask. Less than this a grateful people cannot and will not give. The circumstances which I would ask you to-night to bear in mind, are these: Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN is in command of the great Military District which embraces all the West and North-west this side the Rocky Mountains, with his head-quarters at Chicago. Major-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK is in command of one of the departments into which that great Military District is divided. His head-quarters are at St. Paul, Minn. HANCOCK's Department is sub-divided into smaller districts, one of which consists of the Territory of Montana. This district of Montana is under the command of Brig.-Gen. DE TROBRIAND, whom some of you will remember as formerly a resident of this City, and at one time Colonel of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, or Garde Lafayette, of our City militia. The people of Montana had long and bitterly complained of depredations and outrages committed upon them by bands of Indians. Their complaints, forwarded through the intermediate military head-quarters, reached Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN. He applied to Gen. SHERMAN, commanding the entire army, and received from the latter permission to use force against these Indians, if it should be deemed necessary for the order and security of the frontier. Gen. SHERIDAN accordingly ordered Gen. DE TROBRIAND—transmitting his order through Gen. HANCOCK—to strike the Indians in Montana, if he should believe it necessary for the preservation of the whites and the suppression of disorder. He simply added to this order, whose execution was left entirely to the discretion of the General in command of Montana, that if it became necessary to strike the Indians, he wished them, to quote his own words, "struck hard." PHIL. has a habit when he fights rebels, or governs a disloyal section, or tells the unwelcome truth to an unwilling President, of "striking hard." He seldom wets gunpowder with rose-water; or quells a rebel mob with dinner invitations; or calls "murder" by the sweet euphonism of "returning loyalty," even to please the etiquette of the White House. I do not believe that he ever returned a Virginian slave fleeing from bondage because of a conservative respect for the rights of property, or stopped after his twenty miles ride to the front to curl his hair and put on white kids, before he struck EARLY at Cedar Creek. I am inclined to think that so much newspaper report as credits SHERIDAN with ordering DE TROBRIAND, "If he found it necessary to strike the Indians to strike them hard," is authentic. It sounds very much as if written by the man who wrote: "We have sent the enemy whirling through Winchester, and we are after him to-morrow." But to resume: Gen. DE TROBRIAND exercised his discretion. It was right that Gens. SHERIDAN and HANCOCK should give him this discretion; for Montana was two thousand miles away from Chicago, where SHERIDAN was, and hundreds of miles away from St. Paul, where HANCOCK was. DE TROBRIAND decided to attack the Indians, and detailed Col. BAKER, of the Twenty-second Cavalry, to command the attacking force. In Midwinter, and through the snows, BAKER went and fell upon the Piegan camp, in the far wastes of Montana. I do not propose to commend or censure Col. BAKER to-night. He is not here to defend himself. I do not even accept the investigation made under Gen. SHERIDAN's orders as conclusive in his favor. Gen. SHERMAN has promised full and complete investigation. When that has been made, if he has been guilty of unnecessary cruelty and unsoldierly conduct, and if Gen. SHERIDAN has knowingly aided and abetted him, then on both let all just condemnation fall. BAKER in his first brief report stated that 173 Indians were killed, 300 horses captured and the village destroyed. This report was made and forwarded through Gen. DE TROBRIAND, under whose immediate orders the movement was made. Gen. DE TROBRIAND fully and unqualifiedly indorsed BAKER's conduct. Gen. HANCOCK, the next higher commander, has also approved and indorsed it. Thus the report reached Gen. SHERIDAN, and by him was approved and a commendatory report made to Gen. SHERMAN at Washington. Then Mr. VINCENT COLLYER, whose services in our noble Sanitary Commission during the war, has endeared him to the regard and largely commended him to the confidence of the people, in a letter dated at Washington, denounced the attack by Col. BAKER as a needless massacre of old men, helpless women and sick children. Gen. SHERIDAN retorted upon Mr. COLLYER, and Mr. COLLYER replied in a correspondence, whose warmth of expression and unkindness of suspicion is not properly excusable upon either side. Meanwhile, SHERIDAN had sent his chief inspector, Gen. HARDIE, to make an investigation, and report alike upon the necessity of the movement and the conduct of the campaign. Gen. HARDIE is well known in army circles, at Washington, and among the many of our citizens, who, during the rebellion, had business with the War Department, and the lamented Secretary STANTON, as a courteous, intelligent and cool-headed officer. He is a man, singularly like the late Governor RAYMOND of our own State, and like him, thorough in detail, patient in research, and fair-minded, and judicial in his estimates of measures and men. Gen. HARDIE approved Gen. DE TROBRIAND's decision and BAKER's campaign, and relying on this report of his Inspector-General, Gen. SHERIDAN, has deliberately indorsed BAKER's action and assumed before the nation the responsibility of that indorsement. I am not here to plead his case or to ask your judgment in his favor. But in the name of the many gallant comrades who followed little Phil on many a hard-fought field, and in the name of the many patriot homes where his fame and service are held in grateful memory. I do not ask as a favor, I demand as a right, that all judgment be withheld, that full and fair investigation be had, and then we will accept the verdict of the people.

Suffering Among the Children of the Poor.

We had occasion a few weeks since to call attention to the impoverished condition of the very poorest class living in the Fourteenth Ward. Our attention has again been directed, through the Children's Aid Society, to the condition of the scholars attending the Fifth Ward Industrial School, No. 141 Hudson-street. Some twelve of their pupils have been attacked with fever, and have been suffering for the necessaries of life. Their homes are situated in the worst quarter of the Ward, being in Thomas, Leonard and West Broadway, and other streets equally bad. The Fifth Ward School has an average attendance of about ninety children and is in the strictest sense a ragged school, where have been gathered in the poorest and most destitute children of that district, a light meal is given them at noon, and sometimes a loaf to carry home to starving little ones younger than themselves. The Children's Aid Society is desirous of extending suitable aid to those who are thus brought under their care, but are now without proper means to do so. Any who may desire to render help to these half-clad, ill-fed and almost homeless children can do so by sending their contributions to the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street, stating the object for which they are designed.

Attempt at Suicide.

Tuesday night, at about 9 o'clock, a well-dressed middle-aged lady took passage on the ferry boat *Queens County*, of the Thirty-fourth-street line, for New-York from Hunter's Point. Two or three times she went out of the cabin on the hinder part of the boat, but as she explained to one of the lady passengers she felt sick and wished to obtain the fresh air, nothing was thought of it. After the boat was in the slip one of the deck hands by the name of HOFFMAN noticed what he took to be a bundle floating in the river about three hundred yards from the end of the dock, and while looking at it he thought he saw an arm raised. Mentioning his suspicions to the pilot, (his father,) they determined to investigate, and ran the boat out of the slip for that purpose. In the meantime the object had floated some ways down, as the tide was getting strong that way, and the ferry-boat proceeded some distance before coming up with it. As soon as they were near enough, life-preservers were thrown to what proved to be a woman, one of which she caught. The ferry-boat men then hailed the schooner *Emily Mills*, anchored near by, and a boat was put off to her aid, and she was saved. She refused to give her name or residence, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Much praise is due the HOFFMANS for their prompt and decisive action in the matter.

ARSON AND FORGERY.

Arrest of Two English Manufacturers for Crime Committed at Batley.

Inspector WETHERELL, of the Police of the West Riding, of York, England, and Detective IRVING, of our Central Police, arrived in the City yesterday from Boston, having in custody EDWARD GALE and JOSEPH HOPKINSON GALE, brothers, and late residents of Batley, a town near Leeds, England, who are charged with arson and forgery committed at the place of their residence. It appears that the brothers GALE were owners of the looms in the shoddy factory of JOSEPH JUBBE & Co., at Batley, which were heavily insured, and that they had a number of three months' bills falling due about the 1st of March. During the latter part of February two attempts were made to fire the factory by spontaneous combustion from cotton waste, and although both so far succeeded that the flames were communicated to the building, on both occasions the fire was discovered so soon that it was extinguished before much damage had been done. The brothers were not suspected of the crime at the time, but it now appears that, failing to procure the funds to meet their maturing obligations by arson, they next tried forgery, and succeeded in securing about £4,000 by forging checks and bills for different amounts on various parties. But having obtained this amount, they did not tarry to take up their bills, but immediately left England on the steamer *Palmyra*, which sailed from Liverpool. Their crimes were discovered almost simultaneously with their flight, and a telegram was sent to the Boston Police. When the *Palmyra* arrived at Boston a week since she was boarded by Detective ADAMS, of that city, who arrested the two fugitives. Inspector WETHERELL followed to this country by the next steamer, provided with the papers necessary for the extradition of the prisoners, and upon his arrival in this City proceeded to Boston, accompanied by Detective IRVING, where the culprits were handed over to him, and were brought to this City as stated and locked up at the Central Police Office. Here they will be detained until Saturday next, when they will leave for England in charge of Inspector WETHERELL. A most singular part of the case is the mysterious disappearance of £530 in gold which they were known to have with them when they left Liverpool. They were arrested before landing at Boston, and have since been continuously in custody, and their effects have been constantly under surveillance and beyond their control, but yesterday, when their bags and trunks were first opened, and with their persons thoroughly searched, only about £5 altogether was found. It is presumed that the English detectives were mistaken in supposing that they had brought the money with them, and by direction of Capt. KELSO, a cable dispatch was at once sent, announcing that the money had not been found, so that search may be made for it on the other side.

SWINDLING BROKERS.

A Sharp Wall-Street Operation—United States Bonds Worth $41.500 Obtained by a Confidence Game.

The rich harvest reaped in Wall-street by accomplished forgers on Wednesday has been matched by an equally large amount obtained by means of a confidence game, combined with forgery. The facts appear to be that CHAS. UNGER & Co., No. 46 Exchange-place, have an agent in Baltimore, who became acquainted in the course of business with JAS. CUMINGFORT and JOHN MITCHELL, residents of that city, the first being known as a produce shipper at No. 79 South-street, and the latter as a grain merchant at No. 48 Second-street. These two men soon gained the confidence of the Baltimore agent to such an extent that they were furnished with letters of recommendation to UNGER & Co., which they lost no time in presenting to the firm, in this City, and in consequence of its possession were unsuspectingly received. They desired to purchase $41,500 in United States bonds, and the firm were ready to accommodate them. Late on Wednesday the affair was consummated, the bonds being given to MITCHELL who gave in payment his certified check for $43,989, and departed with the bonds, as it now appears, to parts unknown, for the check being presented at the bank the certification was declared to be spurious and the maker a stranger to the bank. UNGER & Co., too late discovering that they were the victims of sharpers, and had parted with their bonds for a worthless piece of paper, made application to Capt. KELSO for assistance. That officer at once issued circulars describing the property and parties, from which it appears that the bonds were numbered and valued as follows:

Twenty-six bonds of $1,000 each, of the issue of 1867—Nos. 85,098, 48,434, 46,243, 69,319, 69,350, 14,581, 65,624, 65,623, 185,478, 189,205, 48,399, 48,397, 194,978, 171,105, 129,629, 41,788, 184,209, 144,414, 144,415, 198,999, 204,068, 26,844, 4,811, 173,500, 106,528, 28,581.

One bond of $500, same issue—No. 84,917.

Fourteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the issue of 1869—Nos. 73,003, 73,004, 73,005, 5,532, 52,132, 71,222, 71,223, 71,224, 67,514, 10,671, 20,446, 20,447, 14,252, 48,128.

Two bonds of $500 each, of the issue of 1862—Nos. 11,003 and 40,947.

The bold and successful operators who thus nefariously acquired a fortune by one desperate stroke, are also minutely described for the benefit of detective officers throughout the Union, but as yet no trace has been discovered of them or the property. The affair seems to be moving in the accustomed detective grooves, as a reward of twenty-five per cent. is offered for the arrest of the parties and the recovery of the bonds.

Chess—Turner Vs. Brenzinger.

The following game which occurred in the Brooklyn Chess Club tournament, between TURNER and BRENZINGER, was witnessed with much interest by the numerous by-standers:

RUY LOPEZ KNIGHT'S GAME.

	TURNER. White.	BRENZINGER. Black.
1.	P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2.	Kt to K B 3.	Kt to Q B 3.
3.	B to Kt 5.	P to Q R 3.
4.	B to R 4.	Kt to B 3.
5.	P to Q 3.	B to K 2.
6.	Kt to B 3.	P to Kt 4.
7.	B to Kt 3.	B to Kt 5.
8.	Castles.	B takes Kt.
9.	P takes B.	Castles.
10.	Kt to K. (a)	P to K B 3.
11.	P to K B 4.	P takes P.
12.	B takes P.	P to Q 3.
13.	Q to Q 2.	B to K 3.
14.	B takes R P. (b)	P takes B.
15.	Q takes P.	Kt to R 2.
16.	R to B 3.	K to R.
17.	B takes B.	P takes B.
18.	Q takes P.	R takes R.
19.	Kt takes R.	Q to B 3.
20.	Q to R 3.	Q takes Q B P.
21.	R to K B.	Q takes K B P.
22.	Kt to R 4.	Q to B 4 ch.
23.	K to R.	Q to K Kt 4.
24.	Kt to B 3.	Q to Kt 2.
25.	Kt to R 4.	Kt to K 4.
26.	Kt to B 5.	Q to Kt 5.
27.	Q to Kt 3.	R to K Kt.
28.	P to Kt 3.	Q to R 6.
29.	R to B 4.	Kt to Kt 5.
30.	Q to Q 4 ch.	K Kt to B 3.
31.	Q to Q Kt 2.	K to R 2.
32.	Q to Q B 2. (c)	Kt to K.
33.	P to Q 4.	Kt to Kt 2.
34.	Kt to R 4.	Kt to R 4. (d)
35.	P to K 5 dis. ch.	K to R.
36.	R to B 3.	Kt takes P ch.
37.	K to Kt. (e)	Kt to K 6.
38.	Q to Kt 6.	R takes Q.
39.	Kt takes R ch.	K to R 2.
40.	Kt to B 8 ch.	K to R 3.
41.	R to B 6 ch.	K to R 4.
42.	R to B 2.	Kt to K 7 ch.
43.	K to R.	Kt to Q 8.
44.	R to Kt 2.	Black mates in three moves.

(a) With the object of advancing P to K B 4.

(b) The sacrifice of the piece for two pawns and one *in prospectu* gives white a fine attacking position, but it was not quite sound.

(c) White has a piece minus, but his attack is terrible. This move was a fine conception.

(d) Well played, for should Q take P ch., black replies with R to Kt 3, and must win.

(e) An excellent move—R takes Kt would be fatal.

NEW CHESS-ROOMS.

An establishment for chess-players will be opened to-morrow at No. 192 Chatham-square. A spacious room is devoted exclusively to chess amateurs. It is furnished with twenty-five chess-tables, and it is promised that everything will be conducted on a fair and liberal principle. Already 250 players have signified their intention to be regular visitants of the establishment. Mr. LIEDERS, who kept the Café Europa, is the promoter of this undertaking.

A Shooting Affray in Sixty-fifth-Street.

A quarrel occurred on Tuesday night in Sixty-fifth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, which wellnigh terminated fatally in the case of one of the parties concerned. As usual, rum was at the bottom of the affair. A man named MICHAEL COWAN keeps a bar-room in that neighborhood. On the night in question a middle-aged man named HENRY PUGH had been imbibing rather freely, and began a playful sparring match with PEWEES CONSTANTINO, an Italian. The man gradually grew excited, and COWAN, fearing a disturbance, put both men out of his house. The fight was continued on the sidewalk, clubs and fists being freely used, and at last, as is alleged by the Italian, PUGH became enraged and drawing a pistol from his pocket, discharged two chambers at CONSTANTINO, one of the balls taking effect on his head and inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. PUGH was arrested, and on being brought up at the Harlem Police Court yesterday, utterly denied having used a pistol, but was nevertheless committed for examination in default of $1,000 bail.

VANDERBILT AND ERIE.

Cross-Examination of Jay Gould Finished—Examination of James Fisk, Jr.—A Simple History of all the Transactions Involved.

At the opening of the Court yesterday the room was crowded with spectators, attracted by the novelty of the railroad giants on the witness stand. Commodore VANDERBILT occupied a seat by his counsel, JAMES FISK, JR., sat by the elbow of Mr. FIELD, and JAY GOULD took the stand. The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. BEACH.

GOULD'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The witness in reply to the questions of the counsel testified: I did not state yesterday that the Board approved of the settlement which was made, but I said that after the meeting of the Directors, Mr. ELDRIDGE sent me to Mr. VANDERBILT to carry the arrangement into effect; I did inform him that the Board had approved of the settlement, and that information was correct; the capital stock of the Erie Railway Company at the time of the issue of the ten million dollars in bonds was about thirty-three million dollars, including the bonds. [The question, "Had the Company issued stock up to the limit allowed in their charter?" was ruled out on the ground that it was a question of law undecided as to how much stock the charter authorized.] These were not the first convertible bonds issued by the Company; there had been eight million or nine million dollars, I should think, before I became connected with the road; the third and fourth mortgages had been made convertible also, to what amount I cannot say: the value of the stock about the 10th of July, 1868, ranged from sixty-seven to seventy-one; cannot state its value in December, 1868, it had been declining ever since the settlement was made; what point it had reached I cannot say.

MR. DREW'S RESIDENCE IN JERSEY.

Mr. DREW's fear of returning to this City was on account of a contempt of Court for violation of an order appointing a receiver; either a receiver had been appointed or one was anticipated, and he went over to Jersey to take care of the funds of the Company; I don't know in what suit these proceedings for the appointment of a receiver were taken; it was not brought in the name of Commodore VANDERBILT, but it was in his interest. [Here a controversy arose as to the propriety of the question which elicited this reply, but the answer was allowed to stand.] PETER B. SWEENEY was the receiver appointed.

THE BRINGING OF THE PRESENT SUIT.

COUNSEL—Did you direct this present suit to be brought?

WITNESS—I do not think I was in favor of bringing this suit; I don't remember whether I directed it or not; I can't say whether there was any resolution of the Board of Directors authorizing it to be brought or not; I don't remember that the Board took any particular action in the matter; I can't say whether they took any action or not; I believe I attended all the meetings of the Directors from July to December, 1868; I am not sure; there were meetings at that time, I don't remember how many; the affairs of the Company were principally conducted at that time by the Executive Committee; my impression is that there was some action of that Committee with reference to bringing this suit; their record will show; I can't say positively whether I was present when the action was taken or not; my impression is I was; I should say that there was a resolution; I recollect that it was talked over, and it was finally decided to bring this suit; I don't remember who was present at the time this decision was made; I was present, I know, but I couldn't say whether there were others present or not; I presume there were.

COUNSEL—Was there any one else present at the time?

WITNESS—I don't remember who was present.

COUNSEL—But you don't answer my question. Was there any one else present but yourself?

WITNESS—What do you want me to say; I tell you I don't remember; I don't recollect when the meeting took place; it was before the suit was commenced; I don't remember what month it was; it occurred at the Erie Railway office, of course; I don't remember whether a vote was taken or not; I do not know whether minutes of the meeting were kept; I was not in favor of bringing the action at first, but finally acquiesced; there is a resolution of the Board defining the powers of the Executive Committee; they have all the powers of the Board during the intermission between its meetings.

THE PRODUCTION OF BOOKS.

At this point of the examination, Mr. BEACH proposed to read a petition for the production of certain books of the Company, which petition he said was auxiliary to the order to show cause already granted for this purpose. This course was objected to by Mr. FIELD as unusual and irregular, the application being an *ex parte* one which could not be allowed to interrupt the regular course of the proceedings. After some discussion, the Court decided to hear the petition, which asked that all books showing the issue, transfer or surrender of stock subsequent to Feb. 19, 1868, also all minutes of the Directors referring to the fifty thousand shares of stock now in litigation, all books containing entries relating to the $2,500,000, or the $1,000,000 paid to Mr. VANDERBILT, or the $1,250,000 of bonds taken by him, should be placed in the custody of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, that the defendant's attorneys might make such transcript therefrom as related to the subject matter of this suit. The Court decided that, as in its opinion, the legality or illegality of any issue of stock by the Company was wholly immaterial to this case, the only books or records which should be produced were those relating to the settlement made with Mr. VANDERBILT and the minutes of the Executive Committee regarding the commencement of this suit. Those are to be produced. Considerable dispute then arose as to whether or not the question of the illegality of the issue of this stock was involved in this suit, and the counsel for the defense wished to have a definite decision of the Court on that point. The counsel offered to prove the illegality of the issue of this fifty thousand shares of stock, and also to show that the Company had received it back at a profit and disposed of it in the furtherance of its own objects, and he asked for a ruling of the Court directly on this offer. The presiding Judge preferred to have the questions put to the witness, and to give his ruling on each question. Several questions were then put touching the disposition of the certificates of stock after they came into the possession of the Company, all of which were ruled out, and an exception taken to the ruling.

DID THE COMPANY MAKE ANY THING.

Mr. CLARK took up the examination at this point by leave of the Court, Mr. FIELD objecting to a change of counsel.

The witness continued in reply to questions of the counsel—The Erie Railway Company had no occasion to buy this 50,000 shares of stock at the time; both Mr. FISK and myself were opposed to it, but finally acquiesced; there is a record of the action of the Board in this transaction, and the cash book of the Company at that time contains an entry of the purchase.

COUNSEL—Did the Company get any money by the consummation of this settlement?

WITNESS—They got rid of all their money.

COUNSEL—Will you please answer the question which I ask? Did the Company receive any money as a result of the settlement.

WITNESS—Not that I know of; they received $540,000 from DREW in settlement with him, but that had nothing to do with the Vanderbilt settlement; the only other money received from DREW was the funds turned over by him as Treasurer when he left that office; at the time the settlement was consummated I know of no intention existing to bring this suit; I know of no record of the numbers of the certificates of stock bought of Mr. VANDERBILT, and have no means of ascertaining what they were; the money paid to VANDERBILT was drawn from the treasury of the Company.

Some questions regarding the appointment of the witness as receiver of the Company's property were put and ruled out as immaterial, and the witness was examined again briefly by Mr. FIELD, but no new facts were elicited by this re-direct examination.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES FISK, JR.

Mr. JAMES FISK, JR., was then called, and stepped briskly forward and was sworn. Mr. FISK testified: I am a director of the Erie Railroad, and was so in 1868; I remember an interview with Commodore VANDERBILT in the Summer of 1868 with reference to negotiations with the Company; I don't remember just when the first interview was; it was in the Spring or early Summer, after I returned from Jersey; I was absent in Jersey City for a lapse of time, and on my return I made the Commodore a visit, in company with Mr. GOULD; we went to his house, rang the door-bell and were shown into a reception room below stairs, and afterward were invited into the parlor upstairs; presently Mr. VANDERBILT sent for me to come into a little back room and we had half an hour's conversation regarding the settlement of the suits pending against the railroad; he said that several of the directors were trying to trade with him, and he would like to know who was the best man to trade with; I told him if the trade was a good one he had better trade with me; he said he believed I had as much power as any of them, old man DREW was no better than a batter pudding, ELDRIDGE was entirely demoralized and there was no head or tail to our concern; I told him I thought so too; he said that while we were in Jersey City DREW used to slip over and see him whenever he could get out from under our eyes, and beg to be allowed to come back home; he had a good deal of talk with DREW about relieving him (VANDERBILT) of some of his stock, and wanted to know whether, if he made a trade with DREW or ELDRIDGE, it could be slipped through the Board; I told him my opinion was if he had bought stock he must keep it; I had no idea until then how far the trading had gone; he said he had a bargain on foot with DREW which was not yet consummated; ELDRIDGE made a proposition, and he wanted us to take hold of it; if we would advocate the settlement and pay his losses we should be landed in the haven where we were all desirous of being, where there was peace and harmony; he said the litigations were all controlled by him; I stated to him the position which I had taken with regard to the management of the Erie Road, and that I had opposed to the arrangements; I was aware of an arrangement with DREW to bring over the funds [illegible] mellowed down and said that we must get together and arrange this matter; I told him that we would not submit to a robbery of the road under any circumstances, and that I was thunder struck and dumbfounded that our directors, whom I had supposed respectable men, should have had anything to do with any such proceedings; well, he said, these suits would not be withdrawn until he was settled with; this statement was repeated in the front room in the presence of Mr. GOULD.

THE PIERREPONT MEETING.

The next conversation in relation to this settlement was at the house of Mr. PIERREPONT; I went with GOULD to see ELDRIDGE at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and he wasn't there, so we went over to PIERREPONT'S; we asked the servant if Mr. PIERREPONT was in, he being the master of the house, and he said that he would see; presently Mr. PIERREPONT appeared, resembling a man who wasn't in much; we asked him if our President was there; after some thoughtfulness, he said he believed he was; during the time I moved along toward the drawing-room; Mr. PIERREPONT having neglected to ask us to come in and sit down, and while GOULD was entertaining him in the hall I stepped in, and I found most of our directors there; there was WORK and SCHELL, and ELDRIDGE and DREW and Mr. RAPELLO; these form the combination, I believe; I asked them what was going on, and everybody seemed to leave the answer to somebody else; being better acquainted with DREW than the rest, though having less confidence in him, perhaps, I asked him what under heaven was up; he said they were arranging the law suits; I told him I thought they ought to adopt a different manner of doing it than to be engaged there in the night; no settlement could be made in that way which did not involve paying out a large amount of the money of the corporation; he said he had done every thing he could, and he saw no other way out either for himself or the Company; I told him I guessed he was more particular about himself than about the Company; well, he said, he was; he was tired and worn out and had been driven away from home and wanted to get out of his troubles; he had talked with the Commodore, but with no satisfactory result, and now ELDRIDGE had made an arrangement by which the suits would all be withdrawn; a majority were in favor of it and we had better fall in; then Mr. ELDRIDGE took hold of me; he talked about his great exertions, what he had done and what he had consummated, and at last he had got the Commodore to settle on a price, and SCHELL and WORK had fixed on their price, and if we would come in to-morrow we should be free and clear of all suits, and it would be all right; I told him I couldn't see it; I had fought for seven months night and day, and for nine weeks in Jersey City I had hardly had my clothes off, fighting to keep the money of the Company from being robbed; then Mr. PIERREPONT came in, and I told him it looked as though they might agree to this business; they were all to share in this $429,000; no wonder they were ready to advocate the settlement; finally, about twelve o'clock, GOULD and I gave our consent.

INTERVIEW WITH VANDERBILT.

The next meeting with VANDERBILT was a few days after this; GOULD was with me; we never parted during that period; it was at VANDERBILT'S office; we found the Commodore there and his man Friday, and asked him how he was getting along; he said first rate; it was all right if it could be slipped through the Board; I told him that after what I had seen the other night I believed any thing would go through the Board; I told him the settlement had been agreed upon; he said he knew it; I replied I had no doubt of that; he said he thought it ought not to be carried out; SCHELL and among 'em had got too much, and some of the lawyers on the other side would have to go hungry; he wanted to know if I thought it could be got through the Board, and I told him I thought the whole thing had been cooked up in such a manner that it would slip right through; he said he wanted to consult two other parties; these were STEWART and BAKER; we saw the Commodore again a few days after at his house; he said the terms were all arranged; I didn't know anything about it, you see; I was left out altogether and wasn't consulted; he said that it was arranged that we were to take $5,000,000 of his stock and pay him $2,500,000 in money, and $1,250,000 in the Boston, Hartford and Erie bonds, and $1,000,000 more to cover his losses; GOULD did not believe his losses were so great, and wanted to see his account, but he said no one ever saw anything he had; the skunks, he said, had run away and sold out on him, and he had taken all the highest-priced stock which I sold; he would settle his losses for a million; we took the stocks at 70 and he took the bonds at 80.

THE TENDER TO VANDERBILT.

Previous to bringing this suit I made a tender to Mr. VANDERBILT of fifty thousand shares in $100 certificates; I went to his house; it was a bad, stormy day, and I had the shares in a carpet-bag; I told the Commodore I had come to tender fifty thousand shares of Erie and wanted back the money which we had paid for them and the bonds, and I made a seperate demand for the $1,000,000 which had been paid to cover his losses; he said he had nothing to do with the Erie now, and must consult his counsel; I made the demand as Controller of the Erie Railway Company; he made no objection to the certificates; I think I had no other meeting with VANDERBILT after the commencement of the Belmont suits; I believe I was there once when the subject of those suits was brought up; Mr. GOULD told the Commodore that he believed the suits were brought in his interest and were under his control, and he regarded it as a violation of the agreement entered into; he (VANDERBILT) said there were none of his counsel in them, and called attention to the fact that CHARLES O'CONOR was not in them, but the very next morning Mr. O'CONOR turned up in the suits; I told him he had loaded us down with this stock, and now he had stirred up this new litigation against us.

Here the direct examination closed, and the cross-examination was begun by Mr. DAVIS:

Witness, in reply to cross-questions—At the time I made the tender of fifty thousand shares of stock Mr. SHEARMAN was with me; the date I don't know; it was about eleven o'clock in the morning; don't know the day, dont know the month, don't know the year; I rode up with SHEARMAN, holding the carpet-bag tight between my legs; I told him he was a small man and not much protection; this was dangerous property, you see, and might blow up; don't know whose the stock was; it was in everybody's name, and dated all the way back for four years; it was executed by the President and Secretary of the Company; you ask positive questions and I give positive answers, you see, and I may appear not to know anything about matters which I do know a good deal about; you see I just answer your questions as you put them; I took the shares of GOULD at the office No. 187 West-street; I returned them to him; don't know where he got them, nor what he did with them; I haven't seen them since; the duty of the Controller was to audit the accounts; I have no means of knowing the amount of stock of the Company; it is not in my line; oh, yes, I will be cautious of my answers, I will look out for my side; no, Sir, I do not know what the capital was on the 1st of October, 1868, or subsequently; the Company has owned shares of its own stock; it owned 50,000 shares, when it bought them of VANDERBILT; I have nothing to do with the issue of stock, except as one of the Board of Directors. [Here the visit to VANDERBILT to make the tender was repeated with greater minuteness.]

PERSONAL HISTORY.

I first came to New-York in last part of 1864 or first part of 1865; took up my residence here last Spring; previously resided in Boston; my family resides there now, and have never lived here; I became an Erie director on the 13th of October, 1867; I remember that date; it forms an episode in my existence; my gray hairs date from that time, and then, too, I saw more robbery for the next year than I had ever seen before in the same space of time. [The witness began a list of the directors of the road at that time, and the officers then and since.] I can't tell all the changes of officers which took place in the Summer of 1868, there were so many of them; I was looking out that I didn't get changed out, and that took most of my time; yes, I looked for GOULD'S interest, too, and he looked for mine, I hope, and have no doubt he did; I remember the issue of $10,000,000 convertable bonds; the first $5,000,000 was delivered to DREW and I bought them; I don't know how he got them, and don't know the date of the purchase from him; they were delivered to me about eleven o'clock in the morning; don't know what day.

At this point the questioning was interrupted by the plaintiff's counsel and the witness explained that he answered every thing that was asked, if his counsel did not stop him; he was not used to this business, never having been on the stand before except in one case, and that was a cow case, when he was a boy. Further particulars of the visit to Mr. VANDERBILT'S to make the tender were then brought out, in which it appeared that besides Mr. SHEARMAN, the driver had gone with the witnesses, and that besides the Commodore, the witness had spoken to the servant girl, and that the Commodore was sitting on the bed with one shoe off and one shoe on. The witness then stated that this was after his return from Jersey; the date of that event he didn't remember, but history would show.

The examination was here interrupted by the adjournment of the Court, to be resumed this morning.

The Somers Bank Defalcation.

MORRIS S. HILL'S examination proceeded before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday. The accused is charged with having embezzled about $30,000 from the National Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, of Somers, Westchester County, while holding the position of cashier. Among the witnesses were Messrs. HORACE BAZLEY, WILLIAM J. BAZLEY and GEORGE W. CHASE, Cashier of the National Bank at Paulding. Testimony was given to the effect that the accused had made three false entries in the books, representing that their payments of $1,500 each had been made to the National Bank of Paulding, when no such payments had been made. The further examination was adjourned until today.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—[illegible]

[illegible]—Williams vs. Lewis.
[illegible]—Brown vs. Simpson.
[illegible]—Bardwell vs. [illegible]
[illegible]—Circle vs. Nash.
[illegible]—Gardner vs. Klinge.
[illegible]—Hall vs. Upright.
5169—First Nat. Bk. of Denver vs. Frink.
5421—Daly vs. Jordan.
[illegible]—Walsh vs. Orgill.
[illegible]—Shelding vs. Susquehanna and Wyoming Val. R. R. Co.
[illegible]—Goodwin vs. Clow.
6741—Tansig vs. Aub.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
6148—Latham vs. McKinley.
6150—Same vs. Same.
6395—Kellogg vs. Dippell.
6516—Crommelin vs. Orcutt.
6560—Gillis vs. Ryan.
5824—Smith vs. Price.
5970—Richardson vs. Darby.
6764—Emmons vs. Hager.
6482—Newark Nat. Bank vs. Price.
4588—Fourth Nat. Bk., N. Y. vs. Oliver.
4796—Same vs. Same.
4818—Hoffman vs. Wagner.
4820—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
5010—Gordon vs. Sisson.
5054—Guckenheimer vs. Berringer.
5402—Siegel vs. Zonfretta.
5522—Atwater vs. Stiger.
6140—Nicholson vs. Packer.
6204—Scott vs. Curry.
6208—Lamb vs. Keeley.
6324—Bulls Head Bank vs. Gale.
6428—Dryden vs. Keeting.
6456—Woodruff vs. Gerard.
6505—Southard vs. Koehler.
6530—Baldwin vs. Crawford.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
138—Breen vs. Green.
149—Grannis vs. Fogg.
174—Blake vs. Stiles.

Nos.
202—Kinsman vs. Kinsman.
248—Gwynne vs. Gwynne.
249—Same vs. Same.

Call commences at No. 270—Wooley vs. Tomlinson.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
2692—Skiff vs. Harowitz.
2695—Abrams vs. Muller.
2824—Rock vs. Zebelin.
2826—Rock vs. Ordner.
2481—Stewart vs. Schoening.
2961—Claflin vs. Zacherie.
2934—Hathaway vs. Bunce.
2860—Abbott vs. Heath.
2919—Levis vs. Kaufman.
2835—Finlay vs. McMahon.
2775—Kurzman vs. Levy.
2871—McQueston vs. Leonard.

Nos.
1874—Burger vs. Wagner.
2453—Carpenter vs. Livingston.
1446—Rausch vs. Miller.
2362—Martin vs. Carell.
2878—Smith vs. Treadwell.
2879—Same vs. Same.
2622—Puckhafer vs. White.
1882—Kaab vs. Ackerman.
2494—Dodgent vs. Cambreling.
2510—Same vs. Bridgewater Paint and Color Works.

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1838—Steam Fire-proof Safe Co. vs. Moore.
1828—Kidd vs. Shaw.
1760—Astor vs. Reisman.
2014—Morey vs. N. Y. Safe Deposit Co.
2062—Lawrence vs. National City Bank.
2061—Same vs. Same.
784—Clare vs. National City Bank of N. Y.
2090—Knapp vs. Altmeyer.

Nos.
2098—Coleman vs. Livingston.
2042—Garety vs. Central Park N. and E. R. R. R. Co.
2112—Barnett vs. Wallace.
1644—Riley vs. Weeks.
1662—Appleby vs. Ryan.
1712—Sturm vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
1366—Marx vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
652—Newman vs. Bennett.
283—Stern vs. De Brecklen.
469—Whitehead vs. Eneas.
436—Dawson vs. Litchfield.
385—Purdy vs. Sixth-av. Railroad Co.
454—Aufanger vs. Rocke.
4709—Flagg vs. Narragansett Steam-ship Co.
201—Wardell vs. Caruana.
481—Pic Bois vs. Morle.
534—Legraine vs. Dodd.

Nos.
830—Malone vs. Baker.
537—Cameron vs. Perry.
538—Same vs. Same.
544—Schulstein vs. Wolf.
594—Traver vs. C. P. N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
622—Neville vs. Rhodes.
624—Adee vs. Case.
627—Bartholomew vs. Waite.
650—Morse vs. Thorne.
643—McGuiness vs. Stack.
663—Schwarzroaeler vs. Sabrustagne.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4649—Barstow vs. Smith.
607½—Astoria and Hunter's Point R. R. Co. vs. Holloway.
447—Devoe vs. McElvine.
637—Thompson vs. McKee.
668—Paris vs. Cummings.
669—Haughwout vs. Fishley.
671—Lynch vs. Nash.
672—Goldstein vs. Rosenberg.

Nos.
673—Underhill vs. Cleveland.
674—Same vs. Same.
675—Darrow vs. Fowler.
676—Paine vs. Tracy.
677—Carpenter vs. The Seventh-av. R. R. Co.
678—Henshaw vs. Goodspeed.
679—O'Connell vs. McCormack.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
484—Troppmann vs. Kelly.
832—Ellis vs. McKnight.
466—Burrill vs. Hurry.
619—Leydecker vs. Kelly.
490—Bentel vs. Spiegel.
574—Quinn vs. McGuire.
587—Anderson vs. Tooker.
835—Binkerser vs. Claflin.
770—Hornthal vs. Hamilton.

Nos.
386—Sherwood vs. Sherman.
190—Tweedy vs. Harlem Railroad Co.
660—McGrath vs. Delprat.
869—Friedlander vs. Clark.
870—Judd Linseed Sperm Oil Co. vs. Taylor.
872—Kaliske vs. Black.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
560—Elting Woolen Co. vs. Martin.
761—Schwarts vs. O'Brien.
573—Heiland vs. Steuben.
757—Phillips vs. Hebbard.
857—Wood vs. Murray.
776—Landon vs. Alexandria.
869—Friedlander vs. Clark.
873—Randell vs. Brand.

Nos.
874—Panderborst vs. Franklin.
875—O'Brien vs. Miner.
877—Cockroft vs. Harlem R. R. Co.
878—McKechnie vs. Vedux.
879—Cochrane vs. Hammond.
881—Harris vs. Wood.
882—Waring vs. Schultz.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 17.

By Judge Ingraham.

Hamersley *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York; case and exceptions settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 17.

By Judge Jones.

Rogers *vs.* Hugart; motion granted.

O'Brien *vs.* Rowe; extra allowance of $77 15 granted.

Marx *vs.* Harlem Railroad Company; referred to T. Eastner Bennett to take testimony.

Schmidt *vs.* Schmidt; motion granted without costs.

McQueston *vs.* Leonard; motion granted.

Bedell *vs.* Donadi; motion granted and cause referred.

Kelly *vs.* Jex; motion granted without costs.

Bowker *vs.* First National Bank of Rhinebeck; motion granted.

Knox *vs.* The National Park Bank; motion granted; proceedings in meantime stayed.

Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; motion granted without costs.

Bishop *vs.* The Empire Transportation Company; motion granted and cause discontinued on payment of costs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

MAKING FALSE BONDS.

The United States vs. Julius Knopff and Abraham Rosenheim.—This was an indictment for conspiring and making a false and fraudulent bond, under the Internal Revenue acts, for the purpose of carrying on the business of manufacturing tobacco. In the affidavits accompanying the bond Knopff made oath that he was in the dry goods business, and worth $3,000 above all debts and liabilities, and Rosenheim, by the name of Frederick Heerlein, made oath that he was the owner of the house and lot No. 7 Essex-street.

David S. Wendell testified: In October last I was clerk to the Assessor of the Seventh District; know the defendants; saw them in the latter part of October last; they presented themselves, with others, to give a bond for the purpose of carrying on the business of manufacturing tobacco; the bond was received; the usual affidavits were made; I administered the oath.

Edward Lawrence testified: I am a cigar manufacturer at No. 119 First-street; before that at No. 190 Orchard-street, in the Seventh Collection District; I signed the bond in question and saw the others sign it; I executed a bond in the Fourth District; it was also executed by the defendants; they were recommended to me for that purpose; I did not pay them any thing for the bond in the Fourth District; for the bond in the Seventh District I paid $20 to Knopff; first knew the defendants when the bonds were executed; had a conversation with Knopff before the bond in the Seventh District was given, and told him I was about to change my place of business and would have to give new bonds; Knopff said he would lose his day if he went, which he could not afford to do, but would go if paid; I requested him to tell the other man to come; Rosenheim's name was not mentioned.

Frederick Heerlein testified: I am an upholsterer at No. 155 Canal-street; have been there two years; never executed any bond or statement in the Seventh Collection District; have known defendants a short time.

Bernard Hess testified: I know the defendant Knopff; had a conversation with him concerning his property; he said that he had but a few hundred dollars left from all his operations.

Doris Heerlein testified: That the defendants came to her house, No. 7 Essex-street, and inquired about the ownership and state of the property, and that she referred them to her husband.

The prosecution introduced further evidence to show that Knopff possessed no stock of dry goods. The defense produced evidence that Knopff sold dry goods by sample as a peddler, and also impeaching the character of Hess. The jury, after deliberating for two hours, returned a verdict of guilty.

Assistant District Attorney Jackson for the Government; Mr. Spencer and Mr. Hirsch for Knopff, Mr. Erhardt for Rosenheim.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

CONTRACTS MADE ON A GOLD BASIS—IMPORTANT DECISION.

Egisto P. Fabbri, et al. vs. Martin Kalbfleisch.—This was an appeal by defendant from a judgment for $5,600, and interest from May, 1865, entered on a report of Henry Nicholl, referee. In 1863 and 1864, the plaintiffs, Fabbri & Chauncey, imported for defendant, several cargoes of nitrate of soda, under a written agreement, made in November, 1862, which provided that the plaintiffs would make the importations "for the amount of cost and charges, and two and a half per cent. commission and one per cent. brokerage on the entire cost, delivered here duty paid," &c. The soda was bought in South America for gold, and was paid for by bills on London. The freights and duties were also paid in gold. The cost of discharging and handling the cargoes in this port was paid in currency. The plaintiffs reduced to currency, as of the several dates, the gold paid for sterling remitted to meet the bills in London, and also the gold amounts of the freights and duties. Their whole accounts in the transactions were carried out in currency, and their commissions were cast, at the agreed rates, on this total currency amount. The defendant claimed that the entire cost of importation was to be made up in gold, and the commissions, at the stipulated rates, estimated upon this, and he paid in currency, and they excepted to the decision of the referee that he committed the error of regarding gold as merchandise instead of treating it as a lawful currency, which was to govern the whole transaction and determine the amount of the commissions.

The Court affirmed the judgment, and upon the chief question in the case its opinion was as follows:

JONES, J.—The important question in this case is whether the contract between the parties was to be carried out on a gold or a currency basis. [illegible] have been present [illegible] the payments for the merchandise [illegible] to be paid for in [illegible] have to be bought with gold. [illegible] Government transactions it would have to be purchased with the paper currency, the same as any other commodity, and, as a further consequence of this, that every dollar of gold currency purchased would cost more than a dollar of the paper currency. When a contract which was made subsequently to the calling into existence of the paper currency, does not specifically provide [illegible] in question does not [illegible] for the transaction of the business under it, including therein the charges to be made, the credits allowed, computations to be made and accounts kept, it must be presumed that such business is to be transacted in that currency which had been called into existence by the United States Government, and which necessarily, and was immediately, adopted as the medium through which to transact all mercantile and monetary business within the United States; namely, the paper currency. This is one of the results of the decisions holding that there exists in the United States two distinct kinds of currency, authorized and established by the laws; the one, a specie currency; and the other, a paper currency. It follows, from the above views, that the charges are properly made in the paper currency value of the gold used and advanced by the plaintiffs, at the time the same was so advanced and used, and that the credits are properly allowed at the paper currency value of the gold received from the defendant at the time of the receipts. One paper currency thus charged constitutes, within the purview of the agreement, the cost of the merchandise on which the commissions are to be charged, and they are to be charged in paper currency.

Alexander McCue, for appellant; Geo. Wales Soren, for respondents.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—MARCH 17.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS AND TO THOSE INTERESTED IN TRADE MARKS.

The National Watch Company, of Elgin, Ill., vs. Joseph P. Howard and Edward Z. Howard.—This was an action to restrain by injunction the defendants, Howard & Co., from using a certain device which the Elgin Watch Company had adopted in advertising their watches, consisting of an engraved cut, containing the words "Elgin Watches" in a peculiar style of type, between which words is a diagram representing one of the movements of the watches known as the "B. W. Raymond" movement, and upon which cut the printed words appear, "Avoid parties who advertise to send watches 'C. O. D.' purporting to be of our make. We furnish none for that purpose." The plaintiffs are manufacturers of watches, and not dealers. The defendants were retailers, and advertised to send out single watches, "C. O. D.," to any State or Territory. Without authority from the plaintiffs the defendants, as alleged, adopted the identical device and cut used by the plaintiffs, and under the caption containing the sentence "manufactured by the National Watch Company of Elgin, Illinois," printed the words "Sent by express C. O. D. to any State or Territory; send for our descriptive price list. Address in full Howard & Co., &c., New-York." The plaintiffs claimed that such an advertisement tended to deceive and mislead the public, and induce the public to believe that the plaintiffs put their watches upon the market upon that plan and authorized the defendants to do so; whereas in fact the plaintiffs had advertised that their watches should not be put upon the market upon that plan, the plaintiffs alleging that no first-class watches are sold in that manner; that bogus watches are sent out in that way, and that the reputation of the product of any first-class watch manufacturer would be greatly injured by permitting these goods to be put upon the market upon that system of sale. The plaintiffs further claimed, among other things, that the purchaser was also the sufferer by that mode of sale; that first-class dealers would be reluctant to put upon the market the product of any watch manufacturer who sold their goods upon the C. O. D. plan. Upon the presentation of the complaint and affidavits tending to show the injury the plaintiffs were sustaining, Judge DALY granted an injunction against the defendants, restraining the defendants from publishing the emblem or diagram used by the plaintiffs in advertising their watches, known as the Elgin watches, and from causing it to be understood or believed that the defendants, directly or indirectly, are authorized by the plaintiffs to send out to the community, or to persons dealing in watches, by express or otherwise, goods or packages marked "C. O. D." The injunction was modified in some unimportant particulars, but the substance was retained, and particularly all that part beginning with the words, "And from causing," &c. The defendants moved, upon their own affidavits and five others, to dissolve the injunction. The plaintiffs, to sustain the injunction, read 234 affidavits from nearly every State in the Union tending to show that the Elgin watches were superior to any other American watches of the same grades and of so valuable a quality that advertising them and putting them upon the market on the C. O. D. plan would work great injury to the reputation of the Elgin watches and the manufacturing interests of the plaintiffs. The case came on for argument before Judge Van Brunt, who has sustained the injunction.

Amos G. Hull for the plaintiffs; Brownell, King & Lathrop for defendants.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 17, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114¾	350	Pacific Mail	32¾
500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114¾	300	do.	32¾
1,000	do.	114¾	200	do..bet. call	32¾
25,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '62	108⅞	300	do.	32⅛
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	108⅝	105	A. M. U. Ex.	38⅝
30,000	do. s3	108⅝	100	U. S. Ex. Co.	48⅛
75,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67	109⅛	100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	97⅞
20,000	do. b3	109⅛	1,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer.	94⅞
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	110	10,000	do. b5	95
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108	100	Erie R.	26⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	112⅛	200	do..bet. call	26⅜
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	49⅝	50	Erie Pref.	43
10,000	do. s30	49⅜	100	do.	43
10,000	Va. St. 6s, x. c.	72⅛	200	Reading	96⅜
2,000	do..bet. call	72⅛	30	Mich. Central	119
2,000	Ga. St. 7s	93⅛	400	Lake S. & M. S.	86⅛
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s	47	73	do.	86⅛
10,000	do..bet. call	47⅛	100	do..bet. call	86⅛
10,000	Missouri 6s	91⅜	30	Panama R.	151
30,000	do.	91⅞	46	do.	150
10,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds.	74	100	Chic. & N. W.	70⅝
9,000	Erie 2d M., '79	98	100	do.	70⅝
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	96⅛	100	do. s60	69⅝
11,000	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	94	200	do. s60	69⅝
500	Ill. Cen. Bds.	100	100	do. s60	69⅞
2,000	do.	110	200	do.	69⅝
7,000	Alt. & T.H. 1st	95	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84⅜
20,000	C. & N.W. Con. Con'ble Bds.	90	200	do. b30	84⅜
3,000	Quin. & Tol. 1st	83	500	do.	84⅛
5,000	Morris & Es. 1st	102⅛	100	do.	85
1,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st	96	8	do..bet. call	84⅜
6,000	Ohio & Miss. Con. Bds.	84⅛	50	do.	84⅛
1,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.	98	15	N. J. Cen. R.	103⅜
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st	91⅛	400	do.	103⅛
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 2d	85	50	Chi. & R. I.	118⅞
1,000	Long Dock Bds.	87⅛	15	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	74⅛
2,000	Lake S. Div. B's	90⅛	900	Mil. & St. P.	58⅛
10,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	83⅛	100	do.	58⅛
30,000	do.	83⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	72
100	Phenix Bank	108⅛	100	do.	72⅛
7	Bank of America	115	50	do.	72⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	32⅛	200	do.	72⅛
125	do.	32⅛	21	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	94
200	Mariposa Pf.	19⅛	85	do.	93⅞
100	do.	19⅛	100	do..bet. call	93⅝
100	do.	19	100	Ohio & Miss.	28⅞
200	Adams Ex.	61⅛	100	do.	28⅜
200	do.	61⅛	40	Del., L. & W.	102⅛
10	do.	61⅛	100	do..bet. call	103
			100	Col., C. & I. C. R.	18⅛
			10	do.	18⅛
			100	do.	18⅛
			200	do..bet. call	18⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	110	$4,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65	108⅛
20,000	do.	110⅛	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	108⅜
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	109⅛	1,550	do.	108⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	107⅞	2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	109⅜
30,000	do.	108	5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '68 c.o	109
62,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	109⅛	13,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. c	105⅛
10,000	do.	109⅛	10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	105⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x. c.	58⅛	100	Canton Co.	61
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	49⅜	40	Reading	96⅜
10,000	do.	49⅛	100	L. S. & M. S. R.	86⅛
1,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	72⅛	1500	do..bet. call	86⅛
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s. n.	22⅛	20	Panama R.	150
10,000	Conn. St. W. L.	99⅛	100	Chic. & N. W..b.c.	70⅛
5,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st West. Div.	78⅛	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84⅛
[illegible]	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	87⅛	50	N. J. Central	103
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	96	100	do.	103⅛
1,000	Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds.	94	200	Chi. & R. I.	118⅛
12	City Bank	220	100	Mil. & St. P.	58
100	Boston W. P.	17⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	72⅛
100	do.	17⅛	200	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	93⅛
400	Quicksilver..b.c.	10	110	Morris & Essex	90⅛
300	do.	11	200	Col., C. & Ind. C.	18⅛
100	Pacific Mail	33⅛	100	do.	18⅛
300	do..bet. call	33⅛	100	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	106⅛
100	do.	33⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.	28⅛
			19	New Jersey R.	117

THURSDAY, March 17—P. M.

The Foreign Exchanges advanced this morning to 108½ ₩ cent. 60 days London, and 108¾@108⅞ for short sight. The market had a very firm look for a few hours, and carried up Gold to correspond to 112¼@⅜@⅜@½ ₩ cent., the latest sales being weakest on an intimation that the rise in Bills was scarcely justified by the demand. On inquiry we found this rumor true, and Exchange really closed only a sixteenth or an eighth ₩ cent. higher than yesterday's transactions. Money was again in very good supply at 5@6 ₩ cent. on call, and at 6@7 ₩ cent. on prime short paper. Where the latter is not taken at Bank at or within 7 ₩ cent., it finds currency on the Street at from 7@8 ₩ cent. Domestic Commission Acceptances at four months have been done at 8 ₩ cent. The Public Funds have remained steady since yesterday. They have no particular support from the great dealers, whose operations reflect rather a bearish, or at least an indifferent, feeling as to the course of the market. The action of the market is without much reference to the Funding Bill now pending in Congress. The prevailing feeling is that the bill is not likely to pass in its present form, hostile alike to the National Bank interest and the Greenback circulation. The contraction or withdrawal of the latter in any way, or under any disguise, is not likely to be sanctioned, as we hope it will not be by the House of Representatives, and if this feature of the bill, as it passed the Senate, should be [illegible] by the House, we have no doubt [illegible] the Senate [illegible] were finally voted to pass the bill, in courtesy to the Chairman of Finance, without really approving the contraction of greenbacks or the harsh treatment of the National Banks.

In the Stock market the Southern State Bonds, and some of the Railways, were steady at about Wednesday's quotations, but the two North-western Roads, the Chicago and North-west, and the Milwaukee and St. Paul showed increased weakness, and gave rather a bearish tone to the whole market. The business done was less than yesterday, and at the close of the day the range of quotations was as follows, as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MARCH 17.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	106	105⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅛	110⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅛	109⅛
American Gold Coin	112⅛	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108	108⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	49⅛	49⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅛	97⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	95⅛	94⅞
Reading Railroad	96⅛	96⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	118⅛	118⅛
North-western Common	71⅛	70⅝
North-western Preferred	85⅛	83¾
Pacific Mail Company	32⅛	33⅛
St. Paul Preferred	73⅛	72⅛
St. Paul Common	59⅛	58½
Lake Shore	86⅛	86⅛
Erie	26⅛	25½
Ohio and Mississippi	29	28⅝
New-Jersey Central	103⅛	103¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 17.

General balance yesterday	$81,990,127 58
Gold receipts	721,293 11
Gold payments	85,087 69
Gold balance	75,639,905 67
Currency receipts	320,499 45
Currency payments	1,349,850 88
Currency balance	3,802,125 35
General balance	81,335,842 35
Customs	682,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ ct. reg., '81	114	5-20 coup., '67	109⅛
6 ₩ ct. coup., '81	114⅜	5-20 coup., '68	109⅛
5-20 coup., '62	110	10-40 registered	105
5-20 coup., '64	109	10-40 coupon	105⅛
5-20 coup., '65	109⅛	6s currency	112⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	108		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	58⅛	Ohio 6 ₩ cent., 1881	100
Tennessee 6s, n. b.	49⅛	Ohio 6 ₩ cent., 1886	103
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	72	Illinois Canal B., 1870	100
Georgia 6s	84	Illinois Coup. 6s, 1877	100
Georgia 7s, n. b.	93	Illinois Coup. 6s, 1879	100
North Carolina 6s	47⅛	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Carolina 6s, n. b.	22⅛	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	109
South Carolina 6s	87⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109
S. Carolina 6s, n. b.	82⅛	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	105
S. Car. 6s, Ap'l & Oct.	84⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	104
Missouri 6s	91⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	104
Louisiana 6s, Levee B.	73⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	104
Louisiana 8s, Levee B.	90	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	104
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	104
Alabama 5s	70	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	103
Alabama 8s	97⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	Chic. & R. I. 1st	100½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90½	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	97⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Morris & Essex 1st	102⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88	Morris & Essex 2d	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101⅛
Erie 1st Ext.	100	N. J. Cen. 1st	97
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	92	N. J. Cen. New B'ds	98
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	87	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	105
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	87	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	97⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	89	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	93
Harlem 1st	103	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	98
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d	96	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	92
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	98	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	85
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95⅛	Chic. & Alton S. F.	75
Cen. Pac. Bonds	94	Chic. & Alton 1st	102⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '70	114	Chic. & Alton Inc.	93
Alton & T. H. 1st	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st	96
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	82⅛	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	84
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	94	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	91	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	87⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	103⅛
Consol'd 7 ₩ c. conv.	91	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	92
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	93	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d	83	Mil. & St. P. 2d	85
Tol. W. & W. C. C. S. F.	77⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st	91
Gt. West. 1st, '68	106	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	83⅛
Gt. West. 1st, '88	88	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	60
Gt. West. 2d, '93	80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	82	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	82
Gal. & Chic. 2d	93	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	77⅛

And the following for the City Bank Shares and Miscellaneous Stocks:

New-York	138	Nassau	108
Manhattan	140	Shoe and Leather	160
Merchants'	124	Corn Exchange	125
Mechanics'	138	Continental	98
Union	130	St. Nicholas	115
America	145	Commonwealth	112
City	210	Importers' & Traders'	146
Phenix	107	Park	168
Tradesmen's	148	Central National	108
Greenwich	216	Fourth National	104⅛
Mechanics' & Traders'	124	Ninth National	110⅛
National	118	Oriental	150⅛
Merchants' Exchange	104	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	110
Leather Mfrs.'	190	Del. and Hud. Canal	118⅛
Commerce	123	Pennsylvania Coal	217
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	134	Canton Co., Baltim're	60⅛
Ocean	89	Western Union Tel.	32⅛
American Exchange	114⅛	Quicksilver Mining	10⅛
Chatham	168	Mariposa Mining	8
Bank of the Republic	115	Mariposa Preferred	18⅛
Hanover	106⅛	Mar. Trustee Certf's	49
Irving	116	Adams Express	61⅛
Metropolitan	138	Wells-Fargo Express	19⅛
Grocers'	116	American Express	38⅛
East River	105⅛	Merchants' Union Ex	9
Market	120	Pacific Mail	33⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100⅝	110⅝
City 6s, New	102	102⅛
Camden and Amboy	114	114⅛
Pennsylvania	56⅛	56¼
Reading	96⅛	96⅜
Lehigh Valley	54⅛	55
Catawissa Preferred	33⅞	34¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅛	27½
Northern Central	49	49½
Lehigh Navigation	30⅛	31
Lehigh Gold Loan	89⅛	89½

The earnings of the Lake Shore Railroad Company for the second week of March compare as follows:

1869	$240,415
1870	248,456
Increase	$8,450

The following are the earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for the second week of March:

1869	$250,289
1870	199,408
Decrease	$50,881

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 2d of March gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,624,696	Increase	£256,920
Public deposits	9,793,327	Increase	519,209
Other deposits	17,274,771	Decrease	20,918
Government securities	13,831,314	No alteration.	
Other securities	19,492,317	Increase	989,070
Notes unemployed	11,438,740	Decrease	204,725

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,659,460, being an increase of £375,975, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,029,455, showing an increase of £139,459 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of consols and French rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£20,029,455	£18,021,457
Reserve	12,369,995	9,454,207
Notes in circulation	22,659,460	23,567,250
Rate of discount	3 ₩ cent.	3 ₩ cent.
Consols	92¾	92⅞
French rentes	74f. 40c.	71f. 22c.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of March 4 publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	Feb. 24. Francs.	March 3. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,407,708,800	1,414,459,200
Bank notes to order	42,659,297	43,570,149
Treasury account	166,447,086	158,553,830
Current notes	303,951,102	294,481,573
Current branch banks	47,145,791	46,158,660
Dividends payable	1,991,521	1,871,541
Discounts	3,196,794	3,560,574
Rediscounted	1,305,522	1,305,522
Sundries	6,879,822	8,233,462
Total	2,198,938,263	2,187,845,039
Cash in hand	1,235,544,521	1,247,548,098
Commercial bills overdue	123,749	342,286
Commercial bills not yet due	262,759,689	272,642,563
Commercial branch banks	282,802,571	282,934,323
Advances on bullion	12,116,800	11,620,100
Branch banks	1,682,400	1,378,400
French public securities	18,944,600	18,912,400
Branch banks	7,775,950	7,791,250
On railway shares, &c.	39,421,560	39,092,900
By the branch banks	31,981,580	32,418,100
On Credit Foncier	1,140,100	1,163,800
Branches	1,211,000	1,133,600
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	59,595,187	59,595,187
Rentes and immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	[illegible]	[illegible]
Expenses and management	474,388	589,833
Sundries	5,267,816	7,476,788
Total	2,198,938,263	2,187,845,039

The New-York *Daily Bulletin*, started some years since by the proprietor of the *Financial Chronicle* as simply a morning bulletin or record of the Bank and Money transactions of the previous day, has recently been enlarged into a [illegible] sheet morning paper, and now embraces full reports of all the markets and of the importations and exportations, shipping news, [illegible] general intelligence. Several [illegible] upon it, and the paper promises, in its [illegible] completeness, a decided success. The price is fixed at three cents.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.

We desire to call the attention of our customers to the above bonds. One of the few Securities we feel safe in recommending as good.

The construction of the road is progressing rapidly, and the whole line will be completed in time for the moving of the crops of 1870.

We recommend these Bonds as paying a much larger interest than Government Securities, without the risk of a high premium.

Price 95 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Denominations $500 and $1,000 Coupon.

We receive in payment Government and other securities at their market value.

Descriptive pamphlets can be obtained at our office

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Corner Wall and Nassau sts., New-York.

☞ NO SAFER OR BETTER INVESTMENT THAN THE FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA at 95, Free from Tax.

This railroad runs 284 miles north and south through the finest and most thickly settled portion of the magnificent State of Iowa, and is the only link wanting to connect the railway centers at St. Louis and St. Paul by an unbroken line, 147 miles shorter than any existing route. Forty-six miles are already completed and nearly 100 miles more are graded.

The amount of Bonds to be issued is but $16,000 per mile, or less than four millions in all,

OF WHICH OVER ONE MILLION HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.

We believe there will be no more favorable time to sell Governments, and buy ready first-class railroad securities—such as these—than the present.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers as a thoroughly safe as well as profitable investment.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained and subscriptions will be received at the Company's Offices, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York; at offices of Jay Cooke & Co., New-York, Philadelphia and Washington; the Bank of North America, and banking houses of Howes & Macy, New-York; and at banking house of E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MIDLAND RAILROAD continue to meet with much favor from investors. The issue up to the present time is nearly exhausted. What remain are still offered at par and accrued interest in currency.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 17, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	12	Resin, bbls	10,416
Cotton, bales	2,445	Petroleum, Ref., bbls	416
Cotton Seed, bags	10,500	Pork, bbls	628
Dried Fruit, pkgs	121	Cut Meats, pkgs	800
Eggs, bbls	1,308	Lard, pkgs	341
Flour, bbls	7,396	Lard, kegs	133
Wheat, bushels	11,094	Butter, pkgs	987
Corn, bushels	8,000	Cheese, boxes	244
Malt, bushels	576	Dressed Hogs, No	154
Oats, bushels	7,358	Oil-cake, pkgs	200
Grass Seed, bushels	500	Peanuts, bags	277
Beans, bushels	240	Pecans, pkgs	8
Corn Meal, bags	4,700	Rice, pkgs	131
Hops, bales	272	Starch, pkgs	400
Hides, No	19,860	Spelter, slabs	871
Hides, bundles	373	Tobacco, hhds	14
Leather, sides	15,879	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	677
Spi'ts Turp'tine, bbls	482	Whisky, bbls	785
Crude Turp'tine, bbls	96	Wool, bales	213
Tar, bbls	3,125		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Palmyra*, for Liverpool—1,027 bales Cotton, 7,346 bushels Wheat, 468 pkgs. Tobacco, 161,250 lbs. Bacon, 167 bags Regulus, 4 cases Hats, 200 tierces Beef.

By the ship *Hannibal*, for Liverpool—1,522 bales Cotton, 100 tons Barwood, 36 hhds. Tobacco, 2,490 bbls. Tar, 2,000 bbls. Resin.

By the ship *Nimbo*, for Shanghai—829 tons Coal.

ASHES—Continue dull and heavy, quotations ranging from $6 75@$7 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, since our last, at unchanged prices. The stock of Rio, in first hands, here this morning was 38,686 bags; of other kinds, 12,427 bags, and 25,670 mats. The week's business in other than Rio, Messrs. AMANN & CO. sum up thus: 1,100 bags Maracaibo, 214 bags Laguayra, 50 bags Java, 130 bags Savanilla, 50 bags Jamaica, 150 bags Cape, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 1,150 bags Cape shipped to Havre from first hands. We quote: Java at 20c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10½c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more urgent request, and has again advanced, closing firmly. Sales 2,370 bales for early delivery, (of which 111 bales were to arrive,) including 626 bales to shippers, 975 bales to spinners, 269 bales to speculators, and 500 bales in transit. Also, 5,800 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales basis Low Middling, for March, 22c.; 1,400 do. for April, 22c.@22¼c.; 1,300 do. for May, 21½c.@22¼c.; 200 do. for May and June, 21½c.; 2,750 do. for June, 21¾c.@22¼c.; 50 do. for August, 21¾c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18⅛	18⅝	19	19⅛
Good Ordinary	20⅛	21	21⅛	21⅛
Low Middling	22	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
Middling	23	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
Good Middling	24⅛	24⅛	25	25⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,830
Receipts last week	11,216
Receipts the preceding week	13,133
Receipts since Sept. 1	508,398
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	633,720
Export clearances since our last	2,549
Exports since Sept. 1	248,147
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	65,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very sparingly dealt in at, in most instances, a shade lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,250 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 45@$4 70; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 70@$5; good to choice Spring Extra, $5@$5 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 15 ₩ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 45@$4 70
Extra State	4 70@ 5 75
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	4 60@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	4 80@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 20@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping	4 80@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 50@ 9 25

Southern Flour continues in moderate request at drooping rates; sales have been reported since our last of 530 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$6 35 for poor to good Ordinary, and rules $6 35@$9 75 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm at $4 30@$5 50 for inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls. Corn Meal quiet at $4 25@$4 50 for Western; $4 25@$4 45 for Jersey; $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive at from $2 40@$2 80 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited demand. Winter has been scarce and quoted pretty firm. Spring has been depressed in price, on rather freer offerings, with an only restricted export inquiry noted. Sales have been reported of 35,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 38@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 27½; No. 2 Spring at $1 12, in store; Mixed Nos. 2 and 3 Spring at $1 10, delivered; No. 3 Spring, part at $1; White Genesee at $1 47@$1 55; Amber State at $1 27, ₩ bushel. New Corn has been in more request at firmer prices. Old has been dull, and somewhat irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,000 bushels at $1 01@$1 04½ (nominally) for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 93c.@97c. for New Mixed Western; 98c.@$1 02 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern; $1 02@$1 03 for White Western and round Yellow; $1 02@$1 08 for White Western and Southern; 85c.@92½c. for unsound Western, ₩ bushel. Rye is very dull, and about nominal at 85c.@95c. for Jersey and Western; 95c.@$1 05 for State, the latter rate for very choice, ₩ bushel. Barley continues quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,500 bushels, including Canada West at 95c.@$1, and State, two rowed, at 75c.@85c., ₩ bushel. Barley Malt has been sparingly sought after at from 90c.@$1 10 ₩ bushel. Oats have been more inquired for, and quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 62,000 bushels, in lots, at 54c.@56½c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 54c.@55½c. for Western; 42c. for our lots of Ohio; 56c.@62½c. for State, from track and delivered; 55c.@61½c. for Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. A further sale of 3,500 bushels Canada Peas was reported at 95c. The export clearances have been 7,346 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand and steady at 90c.@95c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw is selling in lots at 90c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—There has been a fair inquiry for desirable lots at [illegible] prices. Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres, [illegible] Buenos Ayres, [illegible] Montevideo, [illegible] 20@28 lbs., 21c.@24c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., [illegible] Western, 19@20 lbs., [illegible] Dry-salted Hides—Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Maranham, 20@23 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Pernambuco, 20@22 lbs., 12c.; Matamoras, [illegible]; Savanilla, 19@22 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Bahia, 20@22 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; Chili, 20@22 lbs., 15½c.@16½c.; Sandwich Islands, 18@22 lbs., 13c.@14c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@25 lbs., 10c.@12c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Rio Grande, 45@50 lbs., 11c.@12½c.; California, 45@55 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Para, 40@50 lbs., 10c.@11c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 50@60 lbs., 9c.@10½c.; Texas, 50@70 lbs., 10c.@11c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 9½c.@10c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 9½c.@10c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@15 lbs., 25c.@26c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@18 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 24c.@25c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 23c.@25c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 22c.@24c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 15c.@15½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 12c.@13½c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 12½c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 14c.@15c., gold.

HOPS—Continue in limited request since our last, including New-York at 18c.@25c.; Eastern at 14c.@21c.; Ohio at 18c.@20c.; Michigan at 13c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 10c.@22c.; Yearlings at 18c.; Old Olds at 2c.@8c. ₩ lb. Receipts today, 272 bales; exports, — bales.

HONEY—Has been dull and nominal at 72c.@75c., gold, in bond, for Cuba, ₩ gallon. Stock, 136 tcs. and 162 bbls.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair request and held with firmness, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 29c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c. Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@24c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@30c. ₩ lb., currency. The day's sales have been 15,879 sides.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive and irregular. Small lots have been sold within our range. The stock in first hands this morning included 15,071 hhds. Cuba, 2,411 hhds. English Islands, 962 hhds. Porto Rico and 1,600 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Old and New Crop Porto Rico, 30c.@65c.; Old and New Cuba, 26c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@81c. ₩ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	26c.@28c.	32c.@35c.
Cuba, Clayed	28c.@30c.	38c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	— @ —	40c.@43c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	— @ —	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	30c.@50c.	50c.@65c.
English Islands	— @ —	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	— @ —	60c.@81c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in much more liberal supply and limited request on the basis of $2@$2 05 for Strained ₩ 280 lbs.; receipts, 10,416 bbls.; exports, 2,000 bbls. Tar has been quiet and declining; receipts, 3,125 bbls.; exports, 2,490 bbls. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been held with decidedly more firmness, on very moderate offerings and a fair inquiry, partly speculative; sales, 280 bbls. merchantable, chiefly at 46½c. ₩ gallon; receipts, 482 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 46c.@47c. ₩ gallon; Crude nominally at $3 62½@$3 75 ₩ 280 lbs. Resin, $2@$8 ₩ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 25@$2 65. Pitch, $2 50@$2 62½ ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in light demand, including Crude Whale at 70c.@80c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 73@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 27½; Red Oil at 72c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@95c., in casks and bbls., as the extreme for round and job lots; Olive Oil at $1 37½@$1 40; Menhaden at 62½c.@65c.; Spermaceti at 33c.@34c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1 02½ ₩ gallon; Cotton Seed Oil, Crude, 56c.@60c.; Southern Yellow, 62½c.@65c.; Refined Yellow, 72½c.@75c.; White, 85c.@87½c. ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in some demand, on the basis of 14½c.@14¾c., in bulk, with sales reported of about 2,000 bbls.; 19½c. in shipping order here, and nominally 19c.@19¼c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₩ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia 360 bbls. arrived. Sales equal to 2,500 bbls. Crude, in bulk, for March and April delivery, were made at Oil Creek, Upper Road, at $4 ₩ bbl. Refined Oil has been moderately inquired for at about previous figures. Sales have been reported here since our last of 5,700 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 26⅛c.@26¾c., chiefly at 26⅛c., and 1,500 bbls. do., March to May, on private terms. Also at Philadelphia 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for March delivery, on the basis of about 26c.; 2,000 bbls. do., April, at 26⅛c.; 1,000 bbls. do., May and June, at about 27c.; 3,000 bbls. do., May to October, and 2,000 bbls. do., September to December, on private terms; and 1,000 bbls. do., buyer's option, all the year, at 30c. ₩ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 416 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,080 bbls. The export clearances have been unimportant. Refined Oils in cases continue quiet and heavy at 33½c.@34½c. ₩ gallon. Naphtha rules dull at 9¾c.@10c. in bbls., and 15c.@15½c. in cases, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in better request, chiefly on speculative account, at advanced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 375 bbls., in lots, at $25 75@$26, chiefly at $26 for New Mess; $25 50 for Thin and Medium Mess; $22@$22 50 for Prime Mess; and $19 50@$20 50 for Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. Also, 1,250 bbls. New Mess, seller April, at $25 75@$26 ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue in light supply and demand at 12½c.@13c. for City, 11¼c.@11¾c. for small lots of Western, ₩ lb. Cut Meats are in active request, but rather firmer rates; sales have been reported of 530 pkgs. at 10½c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 13¼c.@15c., chiefly at 14½c. for Hams, ₩ lb. Bacon has been in demand at unchanged figures; sales equal to 165 boxes, including Cumberland at equal to 12¼c.; Short Rib at 13¾c.@14c.; Long Clear at 14c. ₩ lb. Lard shows rather more firmness on lighter offerings, though the inquiry has been comparatively moderate; sales have been reported since our last of 525 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 13¼c.@15¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 14c.@14¼c. for City, and 14¼c.@14¾c. for Fair to choice Steam, ₩ lb. Also, 250 tcs. prime Steam, including seller May at 14¾c. ₩ lb. Beef has been in moderate demand, and sales have been reported of 165 bbls. at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grade, ₩ bbl. Tierce Beef is quiet, including New Prime Mess at from $26@$27, and India Mess at $27@$30, ₩ tierce; sales, 60 tierces. Beef Hams are salable and steady at from $28@$32 ₩ bbl.; sales, 170 bbls. Butter continues in request, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@38c.; Fancy, 40c.@42c.; and Western, ordinary to prime, 15c.@32c.; the day's receipts were 987 pkgs. Cheese is dull at from 6c.@16c., as the extreme for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 244 boxes. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus: The improved demand in the Butter market for all classes of stock, noted in our last report, has continued through the week just closed, and with light receipts prices are gradually hardening, but without any positive advance. East, West and South are now in market for supplies of sound Butter, and with an improved local demand, a decline in quotations before the advent of the new crop is not probable. The total receipts of the week, ending this day, are 5,722 pkgs., against 10,063 pkgs. during the corresponding week of last year, at which time the ruling price for good to fine State firkins was 42c.@45c., and half-firkin tubs, 50c.@55c. The week's market closes with decided firmness, and with a tendency to advanced rates. Our quotations are unchanged.

Extra State, firkins, ₩ lb.	34@35
Good to fine State, firkins, ₩ lb.	32@33
Fair to good State firkins, ₩ lb.	28@31
Common State, firkins, ₩ lb.	25@27
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ₩ lb.	40@42
Good to fine State, half firkin tubs, ₩ lb.	35@37
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ₩ lb.	32@35
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ₩ lb.	25@28
Fair to fine Pennsylvania firkins, ₩ lb.	25@30
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₩ lb.	20@25
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ₩ lb.	22@26
Good to prime Chicago and North-west, firkins, ₩ lb.	19@22
Fair Western, firkins, ₩ lb.	15@18
Good to Prime State Rolls, ₩ lb.	25@28
Good to Prime Western Rolls, ₩ lb.	22@25
Common State and Western Rolls, ₩ lb.	16@17
Canada Dairy Packed, ₩ lb.	23@25
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₩ lb.	15@18

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 5,175 boxes, which shows that the approach of Spring is causing the stock held in the country to seek a market, and that the movement has begun. Under further unfavorable European advices, and a low rate of exchange, shippers have been forced to reduce their limits, which have generally been met by holders of stock with transactions largely increased in volume. The home trade are buying cautiously, taking only what is required for immediate wants. We note an average decline of ½c. ₩ lb. on farm and factory stock, at which the market closes dull:

Extra State Factories, ₩ lb.	15½@16
Fine State Factories, ₩ lb.	14½@15½
Fair to good State Factories, ₩ lb.	14 @14½
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₩ lb.	14 @16
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₩ lb.	13 @14½
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ₩ lb.	26 @27
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ₩ lb.	26 @28
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ₩ lb.	30 @35
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₩ lb.	16 @18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories	6 @12

RICE—Has been quiet at former rates. Stock of Rangoon, 6,750 bags.

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for and quoted steady; sales 1,140 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9¾c.@10c.; also 125 boxes Havana at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 9¾c.@10¼c.; very good to choice grocery grades at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9¾c.@11½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 9¾c.@10c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been in request, ranging from 11¾c.@13½c., as the extremes. The movements in Raw Sugars, since March 1, Messrs. C. AMANN & CO. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock March 1, 1870	47,709	75,828	271,891	742
Receipts since the 1st of March	17,405	21,830	28,618	586
Total	65,114	97,658	300,509	1,328
Sales since the 1st of March	11,633	13,174	15,795	385
Stock this day, March 17, 1870	53,481	84,484	284,714	943
Stock March 18, 1869	18,246	34,029	46,271	465
Stock March 17, 1868	17,410	20,188	13,329	150
Stock March 19, 1867	23,062	32,707	118,335	70

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 110,000 lbs. Tallow at 9c.@9¼c., chiefly at 9¼c. for Prime; also, 56,000 lbs. Stearine at 13¾c.@14¼c.; and 31,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@11¼c.

WHISKY—Inactive at about previous prices; sales 270 bbls., in lots at 98c.@98¼c. ₩ gallon; receipts, 785 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull and inclined to heaviness. The offerings have been limited. For Liverpool there were taken 500 bales Cotton, by sail and steam, at ½@5-16d. ₩ lb.; 15,000 bushels Wheat, by sail and steam, at 5d. ₩ bushel; 150 hhds. Tallow, by steam, at 30s. ₩ ton; 50 tons Oil-cake, by sail, on private terms; 150 tierces Beef at 2s. For London, 75 cases Tobacco at 2s. ₩ case. For Glasgow, 22,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 5d., and 7,000 bushels Peas at 5d. ₩ bushel. For Antwerp, a British ship from Philadelphia with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For a Baltic port, direct, a North German bark, with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
MARTHA. (English opera.) Characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mrs. Seguin, Messrs. Castle, Campbell, Seguin and Hall.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway and 13th-st.
LOST AT SEA. Leading characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Miss Germon, Miss Henriques, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

FRENCH THEATER.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. (French opera.) Characters by Mlle. Briol, Messrs. Birrebeuck, Duchesne and Legnard.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Messrs. Williams and Studley and Mrs. Williams.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BRIAN BOROIHME, JOLLY BEN BOWLINE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the House of Commons yesterday a reply was made to the inquiry relating to the overloading of the steamer *City of Boston*, in which the statement was denied on the authority of the agents of the steamer, who, it was said, believed her still afloat. Various other inquiries were answered by members of the Government, in which the condition of Ireland and amnesty were considered, tranquillity there being a condition precedent to amnesty. A bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland was introduced....The Emperor NAPOLEON, it is said, is to arbitrate in the *Tornado* case.... The controversy in the Spanish newspapers relative to the cession of Cuba to the United States still continues.... HENRI ROCHEFORT has been removed to Tours, where he is to appear as a witness in the Bonaparte-Noir homicide. LOUIS NOIR has been admitted as a private prosecutor in the case.... Specie in the banks of England and France increased largely last week....American newspapers were delivered in Paris yesterday for the first time in twelve days.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, among other bills introduced, was one to organize the new Territory of Oklahoma. The bill providing for more efficiency in the navy, by the appointment of apprentices for seamen, was reported from Committee, as was also the bill reorganizing the Consular service of the Government. The latter bill is an important one, as it proposes to abolish many of the now-existing Consulates, fixes regular salaries, and makes sundry other changes. The resolution for the consideration of treaties in open session was debated at some length, and finally referred. Mr. CARPENTER'S resolution for a more equal distribution among the States of Department clerkships was then taken up, and a lengthy discussion ensued. It was finally referred. But little progress was made with the Georgia bill. Messrs. SPENCER and HOWARD made speeches in opposition to the Bingham amendment, and Mr. SAWYER in its favor, without reaching a vote. At 3½ P. M. the Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House the greater part of the session was occupied with the proceedings in the case of Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, charged with improperly disposing of a cadetship to West Point. The first vote taken was upon the resolution of expulsion which was offered the day before as a minority report, thus becoming an amendment to that of the majority, which was in favor of censure. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 102 to 68. The report as amended was then acted upon and was rejected, a two-thirds vote being necessary—102 to 68. After some debate a resolution of condemnation merely was unanimously adopted by a vote of yeas 157. But little other business of general interest was transacted. In Committee of the Whole the Tariff bill was considered up to the hour of afternoon adjournment, and during an evening session.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported to incorporate the United States Mutual Benefit Company. The General Appropriation bill was taken up as a special order. Several bills were reported. The bill to reorganize the Police Department of New-York was ordered to a third reading. The bill providing for an additional building for lunatics in New York was passed; also that defining the powers and duties of the Court of Appeals and of the Commissioners of Appeals.

In the Assembly, the Tax Levies for the City and County of New-York were introduced. Among the bills ordered to a third reading, were that amending the act relating to the testimony of husbands and wives for or against each other; that authorizing a tax to support the Home and School for the Children of Volunteers in New-York City.

GENERAL.

The telegram furnishes further evidence of the extent and severity of the last snow-storm. In Vermont the observatory on Mount Anthony was blown down. Snow fell at Troy twenty inches deep. The railroads converging at Binghamton were all blocked. At Rochester the trains came in twenty-four hours late. The roof of a building in that city fell crushing an adjoining house, in which a Mrs. LOOP was fatally injured. The roof of the drill-sheds in Toronto fell in with the weight of snow.

The State Temperance Association, in session at Albany, has adopted a platform embodying its principles and declaring that its members should support and vote only for candidates who accept them.

The Board of Managers of the Avondale Relief Fund has resolved to prosecute delinquent subscribers after twenty days' notice.

The Richmond (Va.) City Council, appointed by Gov. WALKER under the Enabling act of the Legislature, on Wednesday elected HENRY K. ELLISON Mayor, but Mayor CAHOON, the incumbent under military rule, declined to recognize the new Mayor, and, having possession of the lower Station-house, yesterday proceeded to swear in 150 special constables to maintain his right. Mayor ELLISON thereupon swore in two hundred constables, and surrounded the Station-house, intending to starve out the garrison. Mayor CAHOON made an appeal to Gov. WALKER, and was advised by him to seek judicial redress. Gen. CANBY has ordered a company of troops into the city.

The Massachusetts Senate has rejected the House Liquor License bill by a vote of 22 to 17.

The question of a Customs union with the United States was discussed at length in the Canadian House of Commons on Wednesday, the advocates of the measure urging that the retaining of the Canadian population at home depended on such a measure.

A train was thrown off the track on the Central Railroad near West Albany, and the locomotive, tender, baggage-car and three passenger-cars considerably damaged.

The Democratic State Convention of Rhode Island yesterday nominated a State ticket, with LYMAN PIERCE, of Providence, for Governor, and CHARLES R. CUTLER, of Warren, for Lieutenant-Governor.

St' Patrick's Day was celebrated in this City yesterday by a large procession during the afternoon, and in the evening by festivities, public and private, which were kept up till a late hour.

About 3 P. M. yesterday MICHAEL MARTIN and PATRICK WELSH, who live in the house No. 523 Second-avenue, quarreled in the hallway of their house, and the affair coming to blows MARTIN stabbed WELSH in the abdomen, causing a wound which is considered very dangerous. Officer KILLEN, of the Twenty-first Precinct, arrived a moment after the crime was committed, and arrested MARTIN, who was locked up in the East Thirty-fifth-street Station-house. The injured man was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The annual dinner of the Knights of St. Patrick was given at Delmonico's last evening, and was well attended. Speeches were made by the Mayor and other distinguished guests.

Full particulars of the equipment, lading and draught of the *City of Boston* will be found elsewhere; also, the facts in relation to her propeller, which have been commented upon heretofore unfavorably.

Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD delivered a lecture last evening, at Dr. CHAPIN'S church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, for the benefit of the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm. His subject was "Phil. Sheridan." He spoke of SHERIDAN'S connection with the Piegan expedition, and asked a suspension of judgment in his case.

Yesterday was a *dies non* in the Court of General Sessions, Judge BEDFORD having adjourned over until today from Wednesday, in consequence of the desire of a large number of the jurors to participate in the celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

Income Tax Assessors.

Taxation is a very common necessity of Government, but it can never be necessary to take special pains to render taxation odious. In cases where a tax has an inherent tendency to arouse the combative instincts of mankind, it is most undesirable to increase its irritating properties by an offensive method of assessment or collection. There can be no doubt that the income tax possesses certain exasperating qualities. On many natures it acts as a kind of blister. It is a pity, but it cannot be helped. Still, having raised the blister, why we should rub pepper and salt into the sore spot is more than the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or anybody else would be able to explain to our satisfaction. The maintenance of the tax may be expedient, but it can never be popular. It takes a certain sum of good money out of one's pocket in a lump, and whatever we may say on "abstract grounds," none of us like that operation in practice. The income tax is only to be defended on the score of its being indispensable to the Government, and it is for Congress and the Government to say how soon we can do without it.

Will any one in authority explain to us why it is that every device has been adopted to increase the repugnance with which the public must regard this tax? Why have so much pains been taken to make it not only unwelcome but a positive abomination in the land? In the first place, the Assessors are frequently men totally unfit to be placed in any official position, and signally incompetent to fill a post which requires the exercise of tact, good sense and good temper. To use a coarse but expressive word, they seek to "bully" private citizens out of their money. They treat every one who comes before them with studied rudeness and contempt. The number of complaints which have been addressed to us on this one point would probably give serious concern even to Mr. DELANO, who has nevertheless, perhaps by inadvertence, done very much in other respects to render the tax obnoxious. A citizen goes before an Assessor to make some statement concerning his income. What happens? He finds himself obliged to stand waiting and losing his time about a room, hoping for a chance of making his case known to the Jack in Office. When his turn comes, he is treated with an arrogance which would be hard to bear if he were a felon in a dock being cross-examined by a thieves' attorney. Everybody remembers the rebuke which the late Mr. Justice MAULE, of England, administered to a domineering counsel. "Your tone," said the Judge, "would be offensive even if it was adopted by the Almighty toward a black beetle." The same sort of insolence is too frequently exhibited by the Assessors. They try their hardest to degrade any one who ventures to appear before them, and start from the assumption that an appellant is quite ready to commit perjury, together with all the offences in the Decalogue.

Nor is this all. Instead of these proceedings being conducted in private, all sorts of "loafers" are in many instances allowed to be witnesses of them. A respectable man is made to describe all his private affairs in the presence of a giggling crowd of dram-drinkers and scandal-mongers. Who would care to pass twice through such an ordeal? The Government practically holds out temptations for people to cheat it. They go a short way to work to make a tax, which is very useful in itself, regarded with universal abhorrence. The Assessor ought to be carefully chosen, and he ought to hear every single case in private. He ought to be a man capable of speaking civilly on occasion, and not a wild barbarian from the backwoods of some foreign clime. Does Mr. DELANO wish to render his Assessors and tax-gatherers odious in the sight of all the people? Does he wish to make every honest man's blood boil over by the insolence of his underlings? The income tax, or any other tax, could not stand six months before the feeling of indignation which is now fast rising against the whole machinery of assessment. The worst of it all is that the offense is given quite needlessly. The money could be collected without putting a blunderbuss to people's heads. Governments ought not to raise revenue after the fashion of black-mailers. We exhort the authorities to attend to this subject. If they do not, they will soon find that the mischief has gone too far to be redressed.

Prices and the Gold Market.

There is, no doubt, even among our most intelligent business men, an impression spreading that this country is an exception to one great law of political economy—that is, that gold is the standard of value. The cause of this distrust of science in practical matters of business, is that a man of business must always look at the probable prices of the few weeks or months just before him, and they are sometimes affected by exceptional or local causes, and not by general laws. He loses thus the habit of judging from principles, and confines himself to facts, and is usually all the more successful from it. But, for that very reason, the ordinary business man is often the poorest of all authorities on any general measure of finance which must be based on broad principles.

The financial history of the last ten years will be hereafter one of the most valuable contributions to economical science, and will, we are persuaded, only demonstrate more clearly its great laws. But it has yet to be written. In the meantime we can only refer to facts and figures as they present themselves in the daily journals. These show how remarkably the price of many articles have followed the appreciation or depreciation of the currency. In December, 1864, gold was at 222; in the beginning of March, 1870, it was 115, or a fall of about one-half. Most of the great staples have fallen nearly in that proportion. Thus coal is down about one-half, from $12 to $6; sugar, from 30 cents to 18 cents; flour of the best Western brands, from $16 to $8, and even lower; pork, from $37 to $20; molasses, from $1 35 to 60 cents; wool, from 90 cents to 48 cents, and cotton even lower, from $1 20 to 22 cents. Other articles, however, are still held up by dealers, but must eventually yield. Thus butter, cheese, eggs, apples, potatoes and mutton have fallen, perhaps, one third or less, and beef has scarcely fallen at all, owing to its scarcity.

In the retail trade, it is still harder for the consumers to force a reduction of prices, partly because wages and rents still hold their gold rate, and compel dealers to keep up prices. Beef is, perhaps, 3 cents a pound cheaper; steaks about the same; mutton from 4 to 10 cents less; chickens and turkeys are higher; fish a little less; potatoes $1 cheaper the barrel; apples 50 cents less, coffee some 15 cents and brown sugar 13 cents cheaper; crushed sugar 17 cents, and rice 6 cents less. The general fall in the retail provision market is about one-fifth, against one-half in the gold market, since 1864.

There is a large margin yet for decline, which consumers must soon experience. A little combination among consumers must speedily bring down prices and more fully illustrate the principle that "gold is the standard of value."

Secretary Cox and Our Indian Policy.

The Piegan slaughter killed the projected transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, as we predicted it would. But it has done more; it has brought out from Gen. COX a demand for a general, definite, decisive, and final enunciation by Congress of the Indian policy of the future. Shall we send to the red men peace or a sword? Shall extermination or civilization be the word for the hour? Shall we accept the dilemma proposed by Gen. SHERIDAN in his late declaration that the question, so far as concerns the wild tribes, is simply whether white men or red men shall be killed? Or, is it not possible to launch a policy which shall spare both, in avoiding at once such scenes of horror as the Fetterman slaughter, and the massacre of Marias River?

We have treated the bloody attack on BIG HORN'S camp, as Secretary COX desires it should be treated, rather as an "incident" than as of "special importance;" and we have been content to utilize it, as he has done, less as a safety valve for a diffusive sentimentality than as a fit occasion for the proclamation of a policy. However, we deem it only just to the Secretary of the Indian Commission, as well as to its Chairman, to say that, despite all hostile comment, Gen. COX testifies to the fidelity of their original story of the Baker raid against the Piegans and Bloods. "The statement of Mr. VINCENT COLYER to Mr. BRUNOT," says Secretary COX, "was a simple transcript from the official information at that time received by the Indian Office, without exaggeration or diminution." Gen. SHERIDAN charged Mr. COLYER with writing in the interest of the Indian Ring, and it is therefore simple justice for us to say that Secretary COX declares that "the integrity and entire disinterestedness of the members of the Commission are beyond all possible question."

But, letting the "incident" of the Montana massacre pass, what does Secretary COX propose as a general policy? He does not propose a very distinct and comprehensive line of Indian policy, it must be owned, being obviously embarrassed, as the Government is, by the difficulties that environ the subject. It is difficult always to say precisely what to do with men who, by reason of imperfect knowledge and pluperfect conceit, cannot be plied with arguments that would tell upon us. However, Gen. COX has no difficulty in discovering that one great and central trouble in our Indian policy, is that we never abide by our agreements. We make treaties, and we do not keep them. We agree, through Commissioners, at times, and the Senate does not ratify their arrangements. To us it is enough to assign "Pacific Railroads," the "march of civilization," the "natural extension of frontiers," and so on' as the cause of our non-fulfillment of obligations. Not so with the Indian. Railroads and telegraphs do not benefit him. He gets no good out of turning buffalo-pastures into towns. He sees no reason why our own advantage should be cited as a reason for breaking our word. A very poor diplomat, to say the truth, is the Indian, and he calls our argument "lying."

Gen. STANLEY writes from Dakota that he is ashamed to go among the Sioux camps any more, because they ask him why we "lied" to them in 1867 about the vast benefits we designed to confer on them, and he cannot answer them. It is certainly a peculiar predicament for a "decent white man" to be in, among so many red men, and, we own, a disagreeable one. We do not think the worse of Gen. STANLEY for his recalcitration—his unwillingness to be driven again into Sioux councils, merely to be asked that old, perpetual, puzzling question, which strikes at once down to the very "hard-pan" of diplomacy. We do think, however, that this and the similar evidence which Secretary COX arrays to show our national faithlessness to the Indians, ought to avail somewhat before we substitute Piegan butcheries for a policy of plain, promise-keeping peace.

Reconstruction Justified.

We recently took occasion to express satisfaction with the excellent tone which pervaded the last message of Gov. WALKER, of Virginia, as well as with his practical recommendation in regard to negro education. We did it with more emphasis from the fact that it was almost the first hearty official recognition of the fruits of reconstruction, which had come to us from a moderate Southern source not open to the imputation of having been inspired and controlled by a spirit of partisanship or demagogism. In that case it was not so much the novelty or the profundity of the idea advanced, as the boldness with which Gov. WALKER invaded the ancient prejudices of the F. F. V.'s, and proposed a scheme involving a practical cooperation with the policy which has been adopted by Congress. Ever since that policy has been adopted as a finality, it has seemed to us a grand desideratum—not only to the welfare of the South, but of the whole nation—that it should be accepted cheerfully and as speedily as possible. Hence we are quick to recognize the significance as well as the importance of every expression by prominent representative Southern men, indicating such an acceptance.

Much as we were pleased with Gov. WALKER'S message, we have been still more pleased with the ideas advanced by Gov. ALCORN, of Mississippi, in his recent inaugural. It contains a bold, manly and statesmanlike acceptance of the present political situation at the South. In order fully to appreciate the sentiments which he expressed, it is necessary to recall the personal antecedents of the speaker. Gov. ALCORN is a thorough Southern man. For twenty-five years he has been prominently identified with Southern ideas and interests. Before the war he was a large slaveholder and cotton planter. When the question of secession arose, he opposed it earnestly, pointing out the suicidal results which would surely follow; but when he found himself overruled in the political councils of Mississippi, he cast his fortunes with the rebellion, and joined the Confederate army. He served as a Brigadier-General; two of his sons followed his example, one of whom was killed; and, finally, he was among the first to give in a manly and cheerful acceptance of the result.

By his course during the war he won not only the confidence but the respect of the people of Mississippi, and was chosen Governor in the late hotly-contested canvass. Bearing all these facts in mind, we are able to put a full estimate upon the significance of his recent inaugural, and properly to interpret the influence which prompted and controlled his utterances. Like Gen. LONGSTREET—who stood beside him as he spoke—he declared himself prompted by a feeling of soldierly submission, and an appreciation of Northern magnanimity and forbearance, based upon reason. He said:

> "The Union has brought us back, pardoned children, into its bosom. It bids us go forward this day, to the reconstruction of a Government on the ruins left by our own madness. Restored to our lost place in the sisterhood of States by the grace of the nation, that grace has brought us back an equal among sovereigns. Erect and free, Mississippi goes forward now to work out her destiny in a fellowship of States, the peer of the proudest. And in approaching the duty made incumbent on us as representatives of a sovereign authority, our first work is to carry out in good faith, the principles incorporated by the revolution just closed, in the letter and spirit of the Constitution.
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> "The Northern Democracy has overthrown the Southern Oligarchy. This is the measure of the fact accomplished by the action of the United States. Entering on our duty in acceptance of that result, we must go forward to make the overthrow of the old system that had reigned among us, a practical reality by insuring all the blessings of free government for the masses of the people."

GOV. ALCORN goes on to discuss the necessary expedients of State reorganization in a way which shows him to be familiar with the practical details of government, as well as its theory and principles. With regard to the problem involved in the new *status* of the freedmen, he takes advanced ground, as follows:

> "Slavery is dead. Free labor demands the abolition of a code based on bondage. The past must be swept away from our statute book, to be replaced by the present. And equality before the law must now be established by legislation in a form which shall throw open the ballot-box, the jury-box, and the offices of the State to the 'competent' and 'honest,' without distinction of color. The colored citizens must be protected in all their rights of person and property; and, being placed, not only in theory, but in fact, on an exactly the same footing in this State as all other citizens, shall be left free to pursue the race of life under a code which shall throw open all the reward of success, intellectual or industrial, to be won regardless of the previous condition of the winner.
>
> "The colored population are an infant people struggling to maintain themselves in the presence of intelligence more advanced than their own. And the first duty of a wise and paternal Government is to protect the weak against the strong. From me, individually, the colored people of Mississippi have every reason to look for a profound anxiety for the realization of their new rights. In the face of memories that might have separated them from me as the wronged from the wronger, they offered me their confidence—offered me the guardianship of their new and precious hopes in a trustfulness whose very mention stirs my nerves with emotion. In response to that touching reliance, the most profound anxiety with which I enter my office as Governor of this State is that of making the colored man the equal, before the law, of any other man—the equal, not in dead letter, but in living fact."

These are grand utterances coming from such a source, and the circumstances under which they were spoken invest them with a comforting assurance amounting to a justification of the policy of reconstruction which has been adopted. But by far the most important part of Gov. ALCORN'S inaugural—because the most exalted and statesmanlike—is that which discards the sectional prejudices which formerly prevailed, and which repudiates the ancient heresies of CALHOUN which led to the war. He assumes that these have been swept away forever, maugre the show of assertion by the Democratic Party, and that the South is called and must "move on" to a speedy realization of the new political and material development of the whole nation based upon a homogeneous policy.

The Lesson from the Oneida.

Before the loss of the *Oneida* becomes only a painful memory, it is well to gather up some few facts that throw a ray of light over the scene of disaster.

A national ship, with crew and officers tried in many years of battle and service, is on her peaceful way way home, when, suddenly, at night, by some awkward blunder, she is cut through by a British steamer, and officers and men find themselves in presence of an immediate and inevitable death. Such moments of sudden calamity test the qualities of a race. A national ship is, as it were a representative of a nation. If, at such a time, confusion is shown, or cowardice, or want of discipline by the men, or selfishness by the officers, and the wreck becomes a scene of human weakness and meanness, we may be sure that such are some of the leading traits of the people they represent.

Such a death as this, that was in a moment thundered into the ears of the sleepers on the American frigate, is the most terrible of all. It is comparatively easy to meet death in the thundering charge, with every nerve wrought up to face it and thousands around one. Even cowards have died calmly on a scaffold, with the eyes of a multitude upon them. But here in the lonely night, without a moment's notice, with no eyes upon them but those of their fellow-officers, their fate and the courage which met it unknown to the world, to face death serenely under discipline, and with consideration for others—this demands from men the highest qualities of the human soul. It calls for that resolution of "the unconquerable will" which disaster and death do not for a moment shake,—that sense of duty and order which has made the old Roman name heroic forever—that thoughtfulness for others in the face of ruin and uttermost misfortune which makes the modern chivalry, and which the knight of the Middle Age never reached.

Though the ship sank rapidly, not a man or officer, we are told, left his post. There was as much discipline as if they were calling to quarters. No cry or shriek was heard; there was no confusion, no unmanly cowardice. "They met death," says one informant who barely escaped, "as only Americans know how to die!" The sick and feeble were brought up and attempted to be cared for. One heroic officer, well known here among our gentlemen, after bringing up the sick from the cabins, was called upon to leave the lower deck, as the ship would soon sink. "No," said he, with a more than Roman heroism, "this is my post and I cannot leave it till I am relieved!" and he continued to aid up the feeble till the sinking vessel carried him down. The Captain was called upon to save himself. He refused and standing at his post, said quietly, "No I shall go down with my ship!"

When the waters finally closed over the gallant men they did not conceal one act of baseness or cowardice, or inclose any man or officer who could not die, "as Americans know how to die," doing duty and helping others to the last.

If any thing could add to the burning indignation of our people against the brutal British Captain who left those noble fellows to their fate in the waters, it is the quiet heroism of their deaths.

The Navy-Yard Question—Lloyd's Harbor or New-London.

As many cities as once claimed HOMER for their son, now compete for possession of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is taken for granted that the yard at the latter point will be dismantled; and, considering the strong testimony of Rear Admirals STRINGHAM and GODON to the cost and annoyance of keeping it where it now is, its removal may be accepted as certain.

But to what point shall the Brooklyn yard be carried? That is the question which agitates a dozen little sea-coast towns, and river towns blessed with tide-water; for the local advantages which would follow such selection—the employment of labor, the furnishing of supplies to Government workmen, the increase of travel and the fostering of trade—open vistas of fortune too attractive to be given up to others without a bold push. The Long Islanders seem by no means disposed to resign, without a struggle, their claims to the new location of the yard, although it is they who set on foot the measures for its removal from Brooklyn. The two last candidates for navy-yard honors are those presented by Mr. H. A. REEVES, the Representative from the First (Brooklyn) District. They are Greenport and Lloyd's Harbor.

Of Greenport, Mr. REEVES speaks, in a recent letter, with great enthusiasm, as "a superior harbor, with unsurpassed facilities for all the great uses of a great naval depot." But he admits that "the two New-England yards will probably be removed to the Thames River," and that this would cut off the chances of Greenport, which is just opposite New-London, on the south side of the Sound. In this dilemma, he brings out, as a candidate, "the spacious and deep body of water near Huntington, known as Lloyd's Harbor."

With all due deference to the claims of these two towns, it seems to us that they are not so well fitted as New-London for the purposes in question. The towns themselves are insignificant and hidden in out-of-the-way corners; their advantages of travel and land transportation are very limited, and neither of them seems by any means the spot that would be instinctively hit upon as the site of "a great naval depot." If it be answered that the main desideratum is available water front, and that this they have in abundance, we reply that they have it no more abundantly than New-London, which is all that could be asked in this as in other particulars. The harbor of New-London is one of the finest possible for naval purposes, being capacious, deep, and rarely or never frozen over.

The suggestion of petty points along the north shore of Long Island as sites for the transferred navy yard seems to us to spring rather from a desire to keep it somewhere on the island, than from a disposition to remove it to the best possible place, no matter where that may be. There are two directions, in either of which the navy yard could be profitably moved—one up the Hudson; the other, to the Thames River, in Connecticut. The former, which would be perfectly feasible, desirable and inexpensive, will probably be the one adopted, in case local or State pride should be roused to keep the yard near New-York. However, the possession of the navy yard is now a very small matter for New-York, with her enormous commerce, and that her policy is to free her estuaries rather than to crowd them. This will in time be still more important to the North River than now; and we can afford to let New-London have the navy yard, on which it sets such store, for which it is so well fitted, and to obtain which it would do so much. Besides, our Government has already accepted and holds there a tract of land given by the State for the very naval purposes to which it is now proposed to devote it.

The telegraph brings information of a municipal complication in Richmond, growing out of the recent transition from a military to a State Government. Similar complications have arisen, on points of legal construction as to town officers, all over the State, but no demonstrations like those reported in Richmond have yet taken place. The difficulty at the State capital is of purely local significance, and can easily be settled by the Judiciary. The situation justifies no serious apprehension of any trouble of a national character. It seems to be a squabble over the incumbency of a local office, which will settle itself by legitimate methods, if not unduly magnified, or mischievously manipulated by politicians.

Mr. BURT, the representative of the English stockholders in Erie, presented a petition to the Legislature at Albany setting forth his case. He probably took this step under the influence of the associations in which he has been trained with respect to the motives which govern Legislatures. How much he has yet to learn! He will find out before he dies what is the true talisman which prevails against all obstacles at Albany. Suppose he go to the Governor, and ask him what led him to sign the Erie bill! That might open his eyes a little.

The tendency of the Funding bill to disturb banking arrangements and so to embarrass business, is more and more understood. The Chicago *Tribune* considers it certain that the effect of the bill "would be to wind up the national banks of the West"—a result, it adds, "which would involve the speedy dissolution of the national banking system altogether, and a resort either to the old State bank system or a reliance on the East for currency." For this reason our Chicago contemporary calls upon Western members to vote against the measure. Its effect upon the greenback circulation is another consideration which the West is not likely to overlook. The withdrawal of greenbacks and the increase of the interest-bearing debt are evils which should not be hastily incurred.

It is quite evident that the ballot will be in operation in England before another election takes place. Most English politicians of the Radical school attach absurd properties to this device for registering votes, and we are afraid they are destined to discover that the ingenuity of man is quite capable of carrying on frauds, intimidation, bribery, or any thing else, in front of the ballot-box. Still, the privilege of secret voting has been very highly prized by the Radicals, and it is impossible to deny it to them much longer. Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE set to work making the House laugh on the first night of the discussion, and thus justified the choice of the electors of Waterford.

The speech made by Senator REVELS on Wednesday deserves higher praise than mere literary excellence or oratorical merit would justify us in bestowing. It reflected a spirit which many white men, who think themselves far superior to Mr. REVELS, are not great enough to have entertained. There is no attempt to excite the animosities of races in his remarks. He does not speak of vengeance—although, surely, his race have had some wrongs to endure. Perhaps if white men had ever been subjected to half so many, their first desire, on gaining freedom, would have been for retribution. Let us remember the dire prophesies which were uttered with respect to the events which would certainly happen when the negro became free—and compare these predictions with what has happened, and with Senator REVELS' speech. It is far more becoming in us to do this than to scrutinize its rhetoric too closely. No one supposed that Mr. REVELS was another DANIEL WEBSTER or HENRY CLAY. But he seems to have spoken quite as much common sense as we are in the habit of hearing from at least one-half of his fellow Senators.

The House of Representatives yesterday disposed of the case of Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, charged with receiving money for the appointment of a West Point cadet, by adopting a resolution of censure. A resolution of expulsion was lost by a vote of 101 to 68, two-thirds being required. The only justification interposed in behalf of Mr. BUTLER was, that the money paid was used for political purposes. We certainly are at a loss to discover upon what principle the House can justify its action in this case. It seems to us that the alleged application of the money enhances the offense instead of palliating it. The practice of using money to influence elections is demoralizing and dangerous at best, and Congress has established a bad precedent in thus giving even an implied sanction to it by making it an extenuation of what is conceded would otherwise have been a grave offense. We hold that the House had no right to consider what became of the money which was paid. If it had been given to charitable purposes, or even sent to the United States Treasury, the offense would not have been mitigated. It amounts to a bestowal of patronage for a price, and making traffic of an appointment in which every young man in the country, and especially the meritorious poor, are interested. It stultifies the Government and the institution at West Point by perverting what is proclaimed to be a beneficent national boon, free to all, to mercenary monopoly. If Mr. BUTLER was amenable to censure he ought clearly to have been expelled.

Some one has written an anonymous letter to Mr. GLADSTONE threatening his life—whereupon the Belgian Government institutes a search for the writer. What is to be done to Mr. GLADSTONE himself for threatening Mr. DISRAELI'S life, as he has so often done? Did not Mr. DISRAELI once publicly avow his gratitude that a "substantial piece of furniture," in the shape of a big table, stood between him and his desperate assailant?

Apropos of City tunnels, we find in the last *Appletons' Journal*, a notice of certain underground passages designed by the Emperor NAPOLEON for the purpose of keeping in order that city of strategies, his capital. Loving "the sweet security of streets" quite as much as poor CHARLES LAMB himself, he has made those of Paris broad, straight and asphaltic, and sent the too-suggestive cobble stones down to build the "covered ways" we allude to. One of them goes under the Seine from the Caserne Municipale to the Caserne Napoleon at the Hotel de Ville, while another tunnel leads from this place, under the Rue de Rivoli to the Louvre. There is a number of other passages of the sort, so that the Catacombs are not the only subterranean wonders of the City of Paris. NAPOLEON sees that "eternal vigilance" is the price of safety, and in this respect also, he is disposed to choose an aphorism from the book of liberty. But, for us, the moral of his tunnels is, that if such things can be so well contrived for military purposes in Paris, they would answer much better in New-York for the purposes of public travel and popular convenience.

The Wool-growers' Association, which recently ventured to question the accuracy of Mr. WELLS'S report on the effects of the wool tariff, is not likely to gain much credit by its action. A memorial to the Senate Finance and the House Ways and Means Committees, from forty-five of the best woolen manufacturers in the country, and representing a capital of over fifteen millions of dollars, indorses the Commissioner's statements in the most unqualified manner. They say that the Association does not represent the opinion of the great body of manufacturers. It denied that the wool industry is depressed—the memorialists say it never was so depressed as now. Besides, it is the manufacturers of fine cloth who complain as well as the wool-growers. The carpet-makers get their wool subject to a merely revenue duty, which should exclude them in making an estimate of prosperity of the wool interest. The foreign woolen manufacturers are well enough pleased by high taxes here, for such are directly in their favor. On two points the Association has had the grace to be silent. Mr. WELLS having pointed out the reduced price for wool obtained by farmers, and the great decrease in the number of sheep, it has nothing to reply.

The *Tribune* is sorely vexed because we conduct the TIMES in our own way, rather than in obedience to our contemporary's wishes,—and it makes the fact the occasion of much self-glorification. The *Tribune* is in this matter a veritable Pharisee. In its own estimation it is holier than all other newspapers. Its method of conducting controversies is—in its own conceit—a marvel of frankness and good taste. It claims special credit because, for its own convenience it has extracted passages from the TIMES, and it complains that we do not in turn reproduce its pharisaism. We must be allowed to decline the acceptance of the *Tribune* as a mentor. For that office it is notoriously disqualified. It is neither decent nor truthful. It is neither candid nor courteous. It habitually substitutes epithets for arguments, and deals more with its adversaries' motives than with their logic. On the tariff question, for instance, it calls names and attributes adverse action to corrupt influences. When it finds misstatement necessary, it takes no notice of contradiction; and when the statement of a case is too strong for its reasoning powers, it withholds the case altogether from its readers' view. Thus, while it has steadily abused Mr. WELLS and assailed his reports, it has not allowed that gentleman to be heard in his own defense. It prints only one side of the tariff controversy, and that the side which suits itself. A journal which pursues this course systematically, as does the *Tribune*, should mend its own manners before criticising those of its neighbors.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements and Gossip.

The first rehearsal for the next Philharmonic Concert takes place at the Academy of Music today. LISZT'S symphony to DANTE'S "Divina Commedia" will be the principal feature of the programme...."Martha" will be sung by the English Opera Troupe at the Academy of Music to-night....A benefit performance has been arranged by and for Mlle. BRIOT, and occurs this evening at the Theatre Francais. OFFENBACH'S "La Perichole," the composer's most harmless and freshest, and, in the opinion of many of his admirers here, his most charming work, is to be interpreted by Mme. GIRREBEUCK, DUCHESNE and BOURGOIN and Mlle. BRIOT....A most attractive soirée musicale is in preparation for to-morrow evening. The auspices under which it is given, the talent to be displayed through its medium, and the worthiness of its object, assure its success and a liberal addition to the funds of the Female Christian Home, in aid of which charity the concert is given. Miss ANNA MEHLIG, Mrs. DAVISON and Misses STERLING and RONCONI, with Signors RONCONI and ALBANO and Messrs. WERNER and Y. P. MORGAN, are to be the artists.

Sale of Mr. Prang's Pictures.

Last evening a portion of Mr. PRANG'S collection of pictures were sold at auction. Mr. BROWN'S "Apples" brought $200, and his "Arcadia" $160; Miss GRANBERY'S "Plums and Gages" $195, and VAN ELTON'S "Esopus Creek" $100. The remainder of the collection sold at prices ranging from $10 to $85. None of these have been chromoed. To-night a number of well-known and valuable pictures, all of which have been chromoed, will be disposed of.

Twentieth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

At a meeting of the Twentieth Assembly District Union Republican Association last evening, Mr. BENJAMIN was approved of by the majority as President of the Executive Committee of the district. The minority in consequence attempted to create a disturbance, and the meeting adjourned in confusion.

EUROPE.

The British Parliament—Fenian Amnesty—Security for Life and Property in Ireland.

LONDON, March 17.—The session of the House of Lords this evening was very short. No business of any interest was transacted. Right Hon. WM. MONSELL, Under Secretary of the Colonial Department, in reply to a question, stated that he must decline to express an opinion at present on the troubles in the Red River district. He would say, however, that a delegation had gone from Canada to arrange matters, and, further, that he exonerated the Catholic priests from all responsibility in the lawlessness. Mr. GLADSTONE, in replying to Mr. MOORE, said the Fenian prisoners were well treated, but the Government courted inquiry on the subject. Two of the prisoners had certainly gone mad, and had therefore, been released. One of these, ROURKE, concerned in the Clerkenwell affair, was slowly recovering at an asylum. Amnesty to Fenian prisoners, he said, was untimely in the presence of continued violence. [Cheers.] The tranquillity of Ireland was an essential preliminary. When loyal men are able to pursue a livelihood in peace and confidence, then amnesty will be proper. Right Hon. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, Chief Secretary for Ireland, gave notice of a bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland. In his remarks he recapitulated the outrages in that island since 1866. Nine murders had been committed, yet two murderers only had been brought to trial. The agrarian offenses since that time had aggregated about 1,800, mainly threatening letters and unlawful oaths. The Government needed more powers to repress the lawlessness and terrorism in Ireland, which were mainly due to Fenianism. The bill limits the possession of arms to the holders of game licenses; revolvers require a special license. Imprisonment at hard labor for two years is to be the penalty for unlawfully having possession of arms. In the proclaimed district the supposed senders of threatening letters are to be searched, night travelers to be subjected to imprisonment, inns to be closed at sunset, &c. A desultory debate on the bill followed, in which Messrs. HEYGATE, CONNOLLY and PATTEN participated. Subsequently Mr. GLADSTONE replied to the remarks of Mr. CHARLEY, denying that his Lancashire speech had caused the state of feeling now existing in Ireland as was intimated. A resolution reopening the question of the retirement of naval officers, was rejected after a short debate. Adjourned.

The Cuban Question in Spain—The Cession of the Island Urged and Opposed—Ocean Mail Service—The Bonaparte Trial.

MADRID, March 17.—The controversy among the newspapers relative to the cession of the island of Cuba to the United States still continues. Some argue that now the insurrection there is nearly quelled, and the dignity of Spain properly asserted, it would be better to cede Cuba and thus avoid internal troubles hereafter. Their opponents advise these not to crave for gold but for Spanish interests; and others still are opposed to all agitation of the question at present.

PARIS, March 17.—American newspapers were distributed here today for the first time in twelve days. There is great dissatisfaction with the trans-oceanic mail facilities.... The specie in the Bank of France has increased 19,900,000 francs since last Thursday....HENRI ROCHEFORT has been taken to Tours, where he is to appear as a witness in the Bonaparte-Noir homicide case. LOUIS NOIR announces in the public prints today that he has now been admitted as a *partie civile* against Prince BONAPARTE.

LONDON, March 17.—It is said that the Emperor NAPOLEON has consented to arbitrate in the *Tornado* case....Mr. SOUTHERLY, a book auctioneer of this city, sold a copy of SHAKESPEARE's works, first folio edition, for £360 sterling....The amount of specie in the Bank of England has increased £77,000 since the last report.

CANADA.

Debate in Parliament on a Customs Union with the United States—The Population Leaving.

OTTAWA, March 17.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. HUNTINGTON made a speech in favor of a Customs union with the United States, contending that that was the only way to keep the population here and promote the prosperity of the country. He admitted that the British Empire could not be kept together with a differential duty against British goods. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS responded, contending that Canada was immensely prosperous, and that Mr. HUNTINGTON's argument was a slander. He stated that the shutting out of British manufactures, which are the cheapest in the world, by the high tariff of the United States, which we should have to adopt in order to carry out Mr. HUNTINGTON's proposition, would impose a crushing burden on the Canadians. It would impose upon them a burden of thirty millions. Hon. Mr. DORION said that reciprocity was necessary to the prosperity of the country. He said that the people were leaving the country, and that the sentiment of the country should be in favor of obtaining commercial relations with the United States which should strengthen our trade. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER replied to Mr. HUNTINGTON at great length, supporting the argument of Mr. HINCKS.

MEXICO.

The Revolution Waning—Official Corruption—Large Deficiency in the Revenue—A Counter Rebellion in Potosi.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 9, via HAVANA, March 17.—The revolutionary movements are all on the wane. Government officials are becoming more overbearing, and peaceful citizens are oppressed. Much public corruption has come to light. Three prominent officers of the army have been imprisoned for forgery. Dr. DE SCHLAGER, Chargé d'Affaires of the North German Confederation, has left Mexico to attend a session of the Zollverein and explain the new commercial treaty with Mexico. He will return from Germany in five months. The current expenditures of the Mexican Government exceed by one-half the revenues. Gen. GUADARRAMA has surrendered to the Juarez officers. The State of San Luis Potosi is entirely free of revolution. The insurgents in that State rebelled against their leaders, who were compelled to flee for their lives. The Prefect of Pacotalpa has been lynched by the people.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Affairs in the Colombian States—The Guatemala Revolution—The Chinese in Peru.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Advices from Panama to March 1 have been received. The United States steamer *Tipsic* had returned to the Isthmus from Porto Bello for laborers, and had succeeded in obtaining a number. It was stated that no doubt existed that the treaty between the Colombian and United States Governments would be ratified. The revolutionary party in Guatemala were completely defeated on the 23d of January, near the capital. The leader of the party, SERAPSCO, was killed. The Bolivian Government had about concluded a loan of $4,000,000 with HENRY MEIGGS, hypothecating the Megillon guano deposit as security. The United States Minister to Peru had informed the Peruvian Government that the Emperor of China had requested him to say that he desires that Chinese subjects residing in Peru shall receive good treatment. Commissioners had been appointed by the Peruvian Government to investigate the treatment of Chinese, and report on the subject. The Peruvian Squadron was expected to leave Montevideo on the 8th of February.

The Fifteenth Amendment—The Delay of the Proclamation.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—EDWARD AUGUSTINE, Superintendent of Registration in this district, telegraphed to Secretary FISH a day or two since, asking whether three-fourths of the States have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment, so that the colored citizens could be registered for the municipal elections in April. The Secretary answered today that the ratification of the amendment will be proclaimed as soon as Congress admits Georgia and Texas. AUGUSTINE has notified Registers not to register the colored citizens.

THE STORM.

An Observatory Blown Down in Vermont—Passengers by Railroad Famishing—Fatal Accident in Rochester—Other Damage.

BENNINGTON, Vt., March 17.—The fiercest snow-storm and gale known for years raged all day yesterday. The Mount Anthony Observatory was blown down, and much other damage was caused by the storm.

TROY, N. Y., March 17.—A heavy snow-storm prevails here. The snow is damp and solid, and has fallen to the depth of twenty inches, greatly impeding travel.

ALBANY, March 17.—The western mails are all behind this morning.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 17.—The snow in this section is the heaviest of the season. Five trains of the Erie Road are here, and cannot proceed westward. The passengers are all from New-York. The Syracuse and Binghamton Road is impassable at present, but the trains will be started this evening or to-morrow morning. The trains of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road were behind yesterday, but will be on time this afternoon. The same is reported of the Susquehanna and Albany trains.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 17.—The storm continues, and the snow is wet and heavily packed. All the trains of the several railroads, which should have reached this place yesterday morning, arrived here this morning with almost famished passengers. It is now believed that the trains will all be running on time by to-morrow evening. The thermometer indicates 32°; the barometer has fallen a trifle since last night. About 8 o'clock this morning the roof of a carpenter-shop, on Greenwood-avenue, was crushed by the weight of snow upon it. The brick walls of the building were forced out, and one of the walls fell upon an adjoining dwelling-house, crushing it and burying in the ruins an old lady—Mrs. LOOP. Her injuries are supposed to be fatal. A man named WILLIAM DOODY, engaged in shoveling snow in the rear of the carpenter-shop at the time of the disaster, had a leg broken and was otherwise injured, but not fatally. Several barns, and other buildings, have been crushed by the snow, and further disasters are apprehended.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 17.—The snow-storm continues. The Lake Shore and Great Western trains are running on time, but the Grand Trunk trains are six hours behind time. The New-York Central Road is blocked by snow beyond Rochester, and there have been no trains on the Erie Road since yesterday. The mails are all behind.

TORONTO, Ont., March 17.—The snow-storm continued throughout the night, but ceased this morning. The roof of an immense structure known as the Mill Shed fell in last night from the weight of the snow. The armories were uninjured and no lives were lost.

NORFOLK, Va., March 17.—The weather is clear and pleasant.

BOSTON, March 17.—Snow began to fall at sunset.

ROCKLAND, Me., March 17.—A severe north-east snow-storm commenced here at an early hour last evening, and continued through the night and the forenoon of today. The wind has blown a gale, and much snow has fallen, which is very badly drifted.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The agent of the Union Pacific Railroad in this city, received dispatches from Omaha today stating that the heaviest snow-storm since the line was built had been raging during the last three days, but that the road is open through its entire length, and trains are running regularly.

HELENA, Mont., March 17.—Another heavy snow-storm commenced here this afternoon, and is now raging as far as Fort Benton. This secures beyond a doubt the unparalleled success of the coming mining and agricultural season of Montana.

LEWISTON, Me., March 17.—A snow-storm commenced here yesterday afternoon, and still continues, with the wind in the north-east. About a foot has fallen, which is somewhat drifted.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

The Massachusetts Liquor Law—Town and County Bonds in Missouri—The Mississippi United States Senator.

BOSTON, March 17.—The Massachusetts State Senate has rejected the Liquor License bill recently adopted by the House, by a vote of 22 to 17.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 17.—In the Lower House of the State Legislature yesterday, a bill was passed providing that whenever a county, city or town issues bonds for public improvements, the proceeds of the State and county taxes, except for school purposes, derived from the increased valuation of taxable property over the assessment last made prior to the creation of the debt shall be applied for ten years to the payment of the interest and principal of such debt, these taxes to be collected through the ordinary State machinery, and paid into the State Treasury, and the State Treasury to pay the interest on such debts in the same manner as it pays the interest on the State bonds. No county, city, town or municipal township, will hereafter be permitted to incur a debt to exceed ten per cent. of the assessed value of the taxable property.

JACKSON, Miss., March 17.—In the Legislature yesterday a resolution indorsing its own action in the election of Gen. AMES to the United States Senate was passed, and the concurrence of the Senate asked for. The resolution came up in the Senate today and was laid on the table. A bill was today introduced by a colored Senator guaranteeing equal public and civil rights. Many features of the bill are considered objectionable by the most Radical white Senators. The colored Senators all support it. It will not pass unless very much modified.

Close of the New-Jersey Legislature—Missouri Railroads—Adjournment in Louisiana.

TRENTON, N. J., March 17.—The Legislature, both branches, adjourned *sine die* about midnight, having passed a large number of bills, including the following:

To incorporate the United States Railway Employes Life Insurance Company, (incidental bill of 1869;) to enable New-Jersey Captains to pilot their own vessels in and out of Sandy Hook; the House bill authorizing the united railroad companies to consolidate with other companies; authorizing canal and railroad companies to insure freight (incidental bill of 1870;) to consolidate Jersey City, Hudson City and other towns in Hudson County; to relieve the Erie Railroad Company from municipal taxation; to enable the Erie Railroad Company to build a branch road; the joint resolution in favor of Congress making Jersey City a port of entry.

The Conference Committee on the General Tax law reported in favor of levying a tax of one mill on a dollar on all real and personal property. Adopted.

The various political bills for the creation of additional Assembly districts in the State, and also for the creation of a new Ward for Newark, were lost, SAMUEL WARTHMAN, of Camden County, voting steadily with the Republicans.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—The lower branch of the Missouri Legislature has passed a bill providing that the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company shall pay all outstanding bonds at par when they become due, instead of turning them into notes to pay indebtedness.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 17.—The Legislature adjourned *sine die* last night. Among the last acts was the passage of a bill giving $400,000 in State bonds to a company for the improvement of Bayou Rapids. The appropriations made by the regular and extra sessions amount to about $13,000,000.

Shocking Death on the Erie Railroad.

PORT JERVIS, March 17.—DANIEL HAVENS, residing at Carpenter's Point, near Port Jervis, met with a shocking death last night near this station. He was walking on the Erie Railway track, and the Orange County express approaching, he failed to get out of the way and was struck by the engine, thrown on the track and run over by the entire train, killing him instantly. His skull was stove in, body torn and mangled, and legs broken. His right ear was cut off and big toe found some distance from the body, in his boot. A Coroner's inquest was held over the body the same evening. He was forty-five years old.

RICHMOND, VA.

Two Rival Mayors—A Struggle for the City Offices—Special Constables Sworn in by Both—One Mayor Besieged in a Station-House—The Police Telegraph Cut.

RICHMOND, Va., March 17.—For some time there have been rumors that the present authorities, placed in office by military appointment, intended resisting any movement to dispossess them till their successors were elected by the people, as they held the Enabling act declaring the offices vacant to be unconstitutional. Last night the City Council appointed by Gov. WALKER, under the Enabling act, elected HENRY K. ELLISON Mayor, and chose a new Chief and Captains of Police. This morning about daylight the new Chief of Police, Major JOHN POE, applied at the lower Station-house for possession, but was refused. Later in the day Mayor ELLISON applied by letter to Mayor CAHOON for the Mayor's office, books, &c., but was refused, CAHOON claiming he was in office by law and would not yield until ejected by process from Court. CAHOON, who had possession of the lower Station-house, proceeded to swear in special constables to the number of 150, including about twenty colored men. ELLISON then proceeded to swear in about 200 special officers, and at 1 o'clock surrounded the lower Station-house, where CAHOON and his special officers are, the plan being to arrest any of them who came out. Mayor ELLISON has possession of the City Hall and all the other public buildings, except the Station-houses, which are held by the opposite party. The old Police force is divided about equally between the two Mayors. There is now a crowd of 1,000 blacks and many whites congregated about the lower Station-house, which is the point of interest. CAHOON sent, through his council, Ex-Gov. WISE, a letter to Gov. WALKER, stating his position, and asking assistance to maintain his authority.

Gov. WALKER, in reply says, 'that Mayor ELLISON being legally elected under the act of the Legislature he cannot recognize any one else as Mayor; that CAHOON is incapable of holding the office under Virginia law, as he already holds a Federal office; that no breach of the peace can occur without CAHOON's act or approval; that he should resort to peaceful judicial remedy if he wants to test the question of right, and finally, that he should obey the laws and sustain the constituted authorities.

Ex-Gov. WISE, Judge R. W. HUGHES and L. T. CHANDLER are counsel for Mayor CAHOON, who with about thirty men, is still in the lower Station-house. The besieging force has cut off the gas and water, and forbid that any provision be sent them. A crowd of colored men bought out a bake-shop and commenced throwing the bread in to the besieged, but they were driven off by the special police. All was quiet at 6 o'clock. The weather is bitter cold, and a high wind prevails. The police telegraph wire has been cut to prevent their use by the besieged.

RICHMOND, Va., March 17—10 P. M.—Early this evening Mayor ELLISON, Chief of Police POE, and others were arrested by the United States Marshal for having refused a revenue officer permission to see CAHOON in his character as United States Commissioner. They were bailed until to-morrow. A company of troops has been brought into the city by order of Gen. CANBY. It is stated that Judge UNDERWOOD will arrive to-morrow, and issue an injunction prohibiting ELLISON and other officers from exercising the duties of their office. The excitement in the city all day was so great that very little business was done. CAHOON is still besieged.

THE EAST.

The Rhode Island Democratic State Ticket—The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17.—The Democratic Convention in session here today nominated the following ticket: LYMAN PIERCE, of Providence, for Governor; CHARLES R. CUTLER, of Warren, for Lieutenant-Governor; WILLIAM J. MILLER, of Bristol, for Secretary of State; GEORGE N. BLISS, of East Providence, for Attorney-General; PHILIP RYDER, of Newport, for General Treasurer....JAMES B. HASKINS, for thirty-four years cashier of Union Bank, died last night.

BOSTON, March 17.—Messrs. TALBOT, of Billerica, and MOSES KIMBALL, of Boston, have been appointed and have accepted the trusteeship of the first mortgage or Burdell bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway, and it is understood B. E. BATES, of Boston, will be the third trustee.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, March 17.—This morning a woman, twenty years of age, living in Indiana-place, swallowed an ounce of laudanum. The cause was unrequited affection. She may recover.

NORFOLK, March 17.—An attempt was made early this morning by an incendiary to destroy the bark *Aphrodite*, lying at her dock. The fire communicated to the forecastle, but was extinguished by the watchman before much damage was done. The bark was loaded with cotton, but her cargo sustained no damage.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—MIKE MCCOOLE, the pugilist, has sold out his saloon here and gone to California.

HAVANA, March 17.—The plantation of Mrs. EMERSON, an American lady, residing in Wilmington, N. C., situated near Sagua la Grande, has been burned by the insurgents. Six plantations near Sancti Espiritus have also been burned by the insurgents.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 17.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Avondale Relief Association, held on Monday last at Plymouth, the following resolution was adopted: "*Resolved*, That the Secretary is hereby directed to commence suits against all delinquent subscribers to the Avondale Fund; but in each case to give twenty days' notice before any steps be taken to enforce the collection of the same."

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 16.—The funeral of Gen. JAMES W. RIPLEY, who died at Hartford last night, will take place on Friday. Gen. RIPLEY was commandant at the armory here from 1840 to 1854.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 17.—At the State centenary gathering of Universalists in this city, yesterday and last evening, at which addresses were made by HORACE GREELEY, of New-York; Rev. C. C. BOLLES, of Brooklyn; Rev. Mrs. OLYMPIA BROWN, of Bridgeport; Rev. ASHER MOORE, Rev. C. SKINNER and others, subscriptions to the National Universalist Centenary and Missionary Fund were made to the amount of $9,000.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 17.—Hon. R. B. ROOSEVELT, one of the Commissioners of the Fisheries of the State of New-York, on the invitation of the General Assembly of Maryland, delivered an address before the Legislature, in the hall of the House, on "Fish Culture."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17.—JAMES B. HASKINS, for three years cashier of the Union Bank, died last night.

CHICAGO, March 17.—A bill of review has been filed in our Circuit Court by ADELE WILLIAMS, of Washington, the late widow of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS against DANIEL P. RHODES, executor of the Douglas estate, JAS. S. SOUTTER et al., to reverse the decree to set aside a sale under a mortgage to secure a note for $11,000 in money loaned to Mr. DOUGLAS in 1859.

JACKSON, Miss., March 17.—There are no tidings yet from YERGER. The horse he is known to have ridden off was found yesterday, twelve miles from town, running loose.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—The Jewish feast of Purim was generally observed today.

Another Forged Check.

An unsuccessful attempt to swindle the firm of TANNER, HATCH & CO., by means of an altered check, was discovered yesterday. The forger obtained a check of KEMP, DAY & CO. for $60, and raised the amount to $5,625 by means of the ink eraser. With this check the forger purchased of TANNER, HATCH & CO. $5,000 of five-twenty bonds and tendered the document in payment. The check was sent to the St. Nicholas Bank, but was fortunately not certified owing to the fact that the drawers did not happen to have that amount to their credit at the time. Fortunately, TANNER, HATCH & Co. did not deliver the bonds, and the forger managed to make his escape.

Seventh District Republican Association.

The Seventh District Republican Association, of which Col. FREDERICK A. CONKLING is President, met in their rooms, No. 106 Sixth-avenue, last evening.

Col. CONKLING made a brief speech, advising the reorganization of the Association under the officers elected at the time of delegates being voted for to the General Committee, notwithstanding the action of the General Committee in recognizing as regular the Association in the district of which JAMES FORBES is President.

Resolutions to the effect that the Forbes Association was not entitled to recognition, on the ground that it did not fairly represent the Republican voters of the district, and had obtained recognition by fraudulent scheming and voting, were unanimously adopted, and the resolutions were ordered to be printed and a copy to be sent to each member of the General Committee. It was also unanimously resolved by the Association to continue to keep up their organization, it being claimed that the Association represents four-fifths of the Republican voters in the district.

OBITUARY.

W. W. Cornell.

Today we chronicle the death of W. W. CORNELL, of the firm of J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, iron-founders, in this City. He died yesterday at his residence at Fort Washington, aged fifty years, after an illness of several days' duration. Mr. CORNELL, who was one of the self-made men of our times, was born in the western part of this State, and came to New-York when he was twelve years old. His first employment here was as a blacksmith's apprentice. Fortunately for the lad his master interested himself in the boy's religious welfare, by taking him to the Jane-street Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school. Here the young CORNELL became a convert, joined the Jane-street Church, was connected with it for many years, and for a long time was afterward Superintendent of its Sunday-school. Comparatively early in life he established his brother in Centre-street, the iron-foundry bearing his name. With his increase of wealth his liberality kept pace, and he regularly bestowed a certain portion of his annual income in religious charities. He was also especially known to be the friend of struggling poor young men, remembering that he was like them once. His connection with the Sunday-school and Missionary Society of this City is well known to most of our readers, as its President and liberal donor. Ten years back he joined the Fourth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, and gave a large sum of money to its Sunday-school, of which he was Superintendent until a year ago, when he resigned the office. Many and munificent have been his donations to the Church. On one occasion he purchased a lot, built a neat brick church in West Thirty-fifth-street, near Ninth-avenue, and on the day of dedication handed the deeds of the whole to the trustees. Another time, he presented $2,000 to the East Eleventh-street Church, and most of the benevolent enterprises of the Methodist Episcopal Church have received material aid from him. Mr. CORNELL's income amounted to about $215,000 a year. He had a fine house, No. 41 Grove-street, and his residence at Fort Washington, which he recently purchased. He leaves a wife and four children, two of whom are married.

Rev. P. E. Stevenson.

Rev. P. E. STEVENSON died at Paterson, N. J., Wednesday evening. He was formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Williamsburg, and has been well known as a man of fine scholarship, literary taste, and the most ardent devotion to the cause of his Master. He was the brother-in-law of the Messrs. PRIME, of the New-York *Observer*, and W. C. PRIME, of the *Journal of Commerce*. His funeral will take place to-morrow, at 2 o'clock.

NITRO-GLYCERINE SLAUGHTER.

Explosion Near Ridgefield, N. J.—A Factory Demolished—Four Lives Lost.

A little hamlet known as Little Ferry Farm, located upon the Hackensack River, about a mile from Ridgefield, in Bergen County, was yesterday the scene of a terrible explosion. Upon one bank of the river at that place stands TAL. P. SHAFFNER's nitro-glycerine factory. It is a long, low building of brick, one story in height, nestled in among several little hills. Several men have been engaged in the place in some capacity or other, and most of them were at work there yesterday. A few were absent from their places, either witnessing or participating in the celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

A large quantity of the explosive material made at the factory was to have been shipped from there yesterday, and a number of men busied themselves in removing it from the storing-rooms in the factory to a sloop lying at a wharf near by which was to carry it away. The material was packed in bags, and so packed was thrown over the backs of workingmen and borne to the vessel. According to one account one of these men, less cautious than the rest, while carrying a bag upon his shoulder lost his hold upon it. It fell and exploded, and the explosion started a second explosion more terrible than the first. The bulk of the material stored in the building exploded.

The consequences are beyond description. The building lay a mass of ruins, scattered for rods around. Bricks and mortar were hurled in every direction. Rafters, broken in pieces, were scattered every-where. The boiler, broken in some places and indented in others, lay many feet from the spot where it had once stood. Nothing but the chimney of the factory remained intact. The explosion was heard for miles around, and its force broke the windows of houses a mile distant upon the neighboring hills. Frightened by the noise and the shock which the explosion occasioned, people rushed from their houses to find out what had occurred, and when told, repaired to the spot to see the ruins.

Mr. SHAFFNER, the owner of the materials in the building, estimates his loss at $75,000, and says it is not covered by insurance. He states that the explosion was caused by the inundation reaching the high grade of acids required in manufacturing nitro-glycerine, the combustion of which led to that of the nitro-glycerine, of which there were 7,000 pounds on hand. But the loss of property was not the only loss sustained by the catastrophe. Four lives were sacrificed to the carelessness of the incautious workman. The bodies of these unfortunate men were torn limb from limb, and scattered like the mason work all over. High up in the air one was thrown, and it descended into the river. One of the legs of one man was found lying 200 feet distant from the scene of the catastrophe. Many of those who were not killed were more or less injured. One was struck upon the head by a flying brick bat and severely cut and bruised. Another sustained a fracture of the leg.

The sloop itself, considering the amount of damage elsewhere, escaped comparatively unharmed. Her mast was broken off, but beyond that she suffered little or no injury.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Wreck of the Schooner James H. Hoyt—Five Lives Lost.

The schooner *James H. Hoyt*, of Staten Island, with pine wood, went ashore during the severe gale yesterday morning, opposite the Highland Light. The Captain and four of the men clung to rigging during the remainder of the storm, and were seen there about 10 o'clock by Mr. HAVENS, the telegraph operator at the Highlands. Word was immediately sent to Long Branch for assistance, and a large number of men assembled on the beach in a very short time. The surf was running so high that it was impossible to rescue them in boats. A line was shot across the schooner, but the men appeared to be too feeble to pay any attention to it, and about 12 o'clock one of them fell out of the rigging into the water and perished. Very soon after another fell, and caught by his feet, and hung in that position for a short time, and then fell into the water. About 1 o'clock another man became exhausted, and fell into the water. The other two hung dead in the rigging until this morning, when they were taken out. Today the bodies of the three men who fell from the rigging were found on the beach, near the telegraph office. Mr. FARRELL and Mr. RANEY searched the pockets of one of the men, who is supposed to have been the Captain, and found papers proving his name to have been DANIEL ANDERSON. They also found $117 39 in cash, besides notes, receipts, &c. The other bodies were not searched. The articles taken from the pockets of the Captain were delivered to a Justice of the Peace, who came here and took the bodies to Long Branch. The schooner broke in two about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and has now nearly gone to pieces.

Wreck of a Portland Schooner.

A Mr. MACCOMBER, who arrived at the Stetson House, Long Branch, yesterday morning, reports a gale on the coast, lasting from daylight yesterday to about 8½ o'clock in the evening. He says that some three vessels, while attempting to make Sandy Hook, when the "sound" was flying and a heavy fog prevailing, struck a place above their intended mark, and beached at a point about seven miles from the Hook. One of these was a high-masted schooner belonging to Portland, Me., had suffered severely during the gale, and had lost her mainmast, foretopmast and maintopsail. The Captain seeing no other hope of safety, put his ship's head for the beach, and stranded her at the point named. The schooner was bound from Kingston, Jamaica, to this port, and had on board a valuable cargo of coffee and log-wood—the greater portion of which has been destroyed. Her crew, seven in number, including the Captain, were all saved. A wrecking company has taken charge of the vessel, which lies imbedded more than seven feet in the sand. Other wrecks are also reported in the same neighborhood.

THE MISSING STEAMER.

Further Details Concerning the False Report.

The Story Derived from a London Government Official—The Alleged Overloading of the Steamer—Grave Apprehensions in the Public Mind—The Company's Side of the Story.

A dispatch which was received yesterday by Mr. JOHN G. DALE, agent in this City of the Inman line, sets at rest all theories that the announcement of the safe arrival at Queenstown of the *City of Boston* might have been true. The dispatch is as follows:

LONDON, March 17—8:36 P. M.

Wednesday night. No news of *Boston*.

INMAN.

This ends all suspense for the present, at least, in regard to the story of Wednesday. The steamer has not been heard from, and though hopes are entertained by her owners and agents that she may yet prove to be safe, it is proper to say that these hopes are not shared by the majority of the community. Still the steamer may arrive in port, or be met by some passing vessel—if she is yet afloat—and any hour may bring intelligence which will be doubly cheering, because so long delayed, that the *City of Boston* has at length been heard from, and all question as to her safety or loss be forever set at rest.

CITY OF BOSTON—ORIGIN OF THE FALSE REPORT.

The following note was received yesterday from Mr. SIMONTON, the New-York Agent of the Associated Press:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of the telegram of today's date from our London agent, you will doubtless concede that the published strictures upon his course in promptly telegraphing the supposed arrival of the *City of Boston* at Queenstown are unjust. Please note that he obtained the news from the official head of a Government telegraph office, who had received it by a not unusual channel, and in a form so specific as to leave no room for doubt.

Under these circumstances he was entirely justified in sending the glad tidings forward to us, without waiting for replies to the inquiries for confirmation and particulars, which he promptly sent over the wires in all proper directions. Those would be stale newspapers, certainly, which should withhold publication of important news, even when received from official sources, until affidavits of its reliability could be sought and obtained.

Our agent's care and energy are both vindicated by the fact that he gave us the contradiction of the hoax hours before the Press or the public of any part of Europe doubted the good news.

You, perhaps, may find significance in the fact that journals not in the Associated Press—such, for instance, as the *Evening Telegram* and POMEROY'S *Democrat*, in this City, and the *Evening Bulletin*, of Philadelphia—all published "special dispatches," via cable, giving the steamer's arrival. The *Evening Bulletin's* extra, issued soon after our first dispatch was given to the public, went into detail as follows:

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—The steamship *City of Boston* arrived at Queenstown this morning about 1:10 o'clock, after a voyage of forty-six days from Halifax. All well on board. The delay was caused by the disabling of her machinery in mid-ocean on the 24th ult., after which the Captain attempted to make port under sail, but being poorly supplied with canvas, and having head winds constantly, but little progress was made. During several severe storms the vessel drifted far off the course. Signals of distress were shown several times, but owing to the weather being very thick, they were not noticed by passing vessels."

It is proper to add that we did not receive these purported particulars regarding the steamer's voyage, and we find that none of them were current in either London or Liverpool yesterday.

In justice to a sensitive and worthy gentleman, who is three thousand miles away and cannot defend himself, I hope you will give this note a place in your columns. Respectfully,

J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

THE AGENT'S NOTE OF EXPLANATION

The following is a copy of the note of explanation referred to by Mr. SIMONTON:

LONDON, Thursday, March 17, 1870.

At dawn yesterday a copy of a private telegram was handed to me by the Government Superintendent of the Stock Exchange telegraph office, announcing the arrival of the *City of Boston* at Queenstown in tow of the *City of Durham*. The dispatch had reached London via Manchester, a course not unusual in case of a gorge on the direct Liverpool. The news was accepted here without question.

The wildest enthusiasm was manifested in the exchanges of Liverpool, and excited crowds gathered under the windows of the Inman's office. Equal excitement and enthusiasm pervaded all the exchanges at London. The evening papers, even as late as 7 o'clock, published the announcement of the steamer's arrival as an undoubted fact. Having telegraphed you the news as furnished me, thus apparently from reliable authority, I sent off dispatches to Queenstown and Liverpool seeking confirmation and details. That the Inmans and the lookout at Queenstown had not heard of the *City of Boston* I sent to you, and you received it hours before a doubt existed in London or on the continent as to the safety of the vessel.

ALEXANDER C. WILSON,
Agent New-York Associated Press.

WAS THE STEAMER OVERLADEN?

The question put by Sir J. PAKINGTON in the House of Commons, as to the rumored overloading of the steamer *City of Boston* has called from the Board of Trade a report giving extended rules and regulations for the interior loading of ships, &c.

On this side of the Atlantic this startling question has excited the most painful apprehensions in the public mind. Yesterday it was the common theme of discussion everywhere, and the opinion was freely expressed that the most thorough investigation of the matter should be made at once. In a conversation with our reporter, a well-known insurance inspector of ships and freight, said, yesterday, that the practice of overloading is an exceedingly common one among all British steamers bound both ways—except, perhaps, the Cunard line. It was also stated by the same informant that obstacles are thrown in the way of a thorough inspection of the Inman line of vessels, going from this port, for reasons best known to the agents and owners. This is done, it is believed, under orders from Mr. INMAN to Mr. DALE, that the latter must answer no questions relative to, nor facilitate the inspection of, the freighting of the steamers. This method of doing business is rendered easier by reason of the fact that a vessel leaving this side has her cargo insured abroad, while in coming to this port she effects her insurances here, thus affording no pretext for an inspection on either side. Whether this is the fruit of design is not known, but that it is a fact is borne out by the testimony of persons connected with the New-York Board of Underwriters.

MR. DALE'S SIDE OF THE STORY.

By cable dispatch last evening we are advised that Mr. DALE made a statement to our reporter yesterday concerning the vessel. He commenced by denying that the ship was overloaded when she left port, and stated that Sir JOHN PAKINGTON's inquiries in this respect would be promptly answered by the Government officers in a few days. He also denied that she was deficient in sails, or that there was a defect in her propeller, or that she was improperly loaded or inadequately provisioned.

HER DRAUGHT.

The dock report of the vessel was exhibited to our reporter to show the condition of the steamer when loaded for this voyage. By this report it appeared that the vessel drew twenty-two feet three inches on an even keel when she took her departure. Her cargo was well stowed, and was of such a character as to be buoyant instead of dead weight. She was, on the whole, in remarkably good trim. On the voyage previous to this she drew twenty-two feet on an even keel. On her departure Sept. 25 she also had a mean draft of twenty-two feet, and on her departure Aug. 21 she drew twenty-two feet seven inches aft and twenty-two feet five inches forward.

HER EQUIPMENT.

The ocean steam-ships are surveyed at Liverpool every trip by Government surveyors, who consist of a Captain and a carpenter of the Royal Navy. The survey of the *City of Washington* was exhibited to show the list of sails and boats and other equipments of the steamer. Mr. DALE asserted that the *City of Boston* was provided with the same number of sails and boats as the *City of Washington*, and even more. The list enumerated below embraces equipments that each vessel is compelled to have, and the owners, Mr. DALE asserts, in every case exceed these requirements. The *City of Washington* has two jibs, two fore-staysails, two fore sails, two mainsails, six topsails, four top-gallant sails, four trysails, and two spankers. She has three life-boats, with a total cubic contents of 1,980 feet; one long-boat, cubic contents 321 feet; and four other boats, cubic contents 1,824 feet. The life-boats are of wood, very large, well supplied with sails and water compartments.

PROVISIONS.

The store list of the *City of Boston* was exhibited to show that she had provisions for forty or fifty days; and, as her cargo consisted partly of beef, pork, flour, sugar, cheese, etc., there were enough provisions on board to last twelve months, if it became necessary to "break bulk." She had fresh provisions sufficient for thirty days.

THE PROPELLER.

Mr. DALE stated that the story about the defective propeller probably originated from this fact: On her voyage over she broke two of the blades of her propeller—which was three-bladed—and steamed to port in this disabled condition. On her arrival she was docked, and a spare propeller of two blades put in. With this spare screw she went to sea, and the Captain of the *City of Washington* and Mr. DALE concur in the opinion that she could make almost as good headway, if not as good, with the two-bladed as she could with the three-bladed propeller. The Captain of the *City of Washington* stated that it was an open question which was the best propeller, and for his part, although his steamer had one of four blades, he would as soon have one of three or even two blades.

ANOTHER RAY OF HOPE DISSIPATED.

The following letter is published in the Chicago *Evening Journal* of Tuesday last:

In your last evening's telegram from Liverpool the arrival of the bark *Mary Johnston*, from Bahia, is announced, whose Captain reports that on the 18th of February, in latitude 50° north and longitude 24° west, he passed a large steamer which was hove to, which the Captain thinks was the *City of Boston*. On that date I was on board the steamer *City of Brooklyn*, bound west, and within a few miles of the position given by the bark. At noon, latitude 49° 55′, longitude 23° 50′, on that day, we passed a bark, which we signaled, and kept away a point or two to enable her to read our signals; but we were steaming at the rate of fourteen or fifteen knots, with wind south-south-east. Ours must have been the steamer the bark saw, as the weather was clear, and we could see for a long distance, and a very sharp lookout was kept during the whole voyage for this missing steamer.

DANIEL HILL, Passenger.

THE STORY ABROAD.

The following dispatches were received during last night:

LONDON, March 17.—The London *Times* prints the *City of Boston* canard uncorrected this morning. The underwriters have exacted seven guineas premium on the overdue steamer *Samaria*, while the premium on the *City of Boston* has again been reduced.

HALIFAX, March 17.—There was great excitement in this city yesterday, respecting the fate of the steamer *City of Boston*. Numerous dispatches were received announcing her arrival, and were universally believed. Subsequent dispatches containing contrary reports had a sad effect. Business was almost generally suspended. The City Council failed to get a quorum. The Legislative Council met and passed resolutions of sympathy for the relatives and friends of the ill-fated passengers, and then adjourned. The Irish Society, as a mark of respect, will omit their annual dinner today.

LONDON, March 17.—Sir EDWARD BELCHER, an Admiral in the navy, urges the Board of Trade to investigate the logs of vessels arriving over the supposed track of the *City of Boston*.

The following dispatch was received at an early hour this morning:

LONDON, March 17.—In the House of Commons, Mr. LEFEVRE, member for Reading, replied to Sir J. PAKINGTON relative to the over loading of the steamer *City of Boston*. He said the managers of the Inman Line positively denied that the steamer was overladen with corn in bulk, as had been charged. They believed her to be still afloat....The *Post* says the false report of the arrival of the *City of Boston* originated at the Stock Exchange in this city. There is universal indignation expressed on account of the cruel hoax.

Fifteenth District Republican Association.

The Republican Association in the Fifteenth Assembly District, of which HENRY D. LAPAUGH is President, met at Krumm's Hall, West Thirty-third-street, last evening.

Speeches were made by the President, Supervisor ISAAC J. OLIVER and others, deprecating the action of the General Committee in recognizing the association in this district of which E. HARRISON REED is President, and excluding the Lapaugh organization, which, the speaker claimed, represents the vast majority of Republican voters in the district.

A Committee, composed of Supervisor OLIVER, Dr. E. W. HOEBER and Capt. C. J. FARLEY, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the Association, in relation to the action of the General Committee in recognizing the Reed organization, the Committee to report at the next regular meeting.

A vote of thanks was given to the President for his energetic action in endeavoring to have the claims of the Association recognized by the General Committee.

A Temperance Lecture at Cooper Institute.

A very small audience assembled in the large hall of the Cooper Institute last evening at a temperance meeting held under the auspices of the Father Matthew Societies. Mr. MULHALL presided. Letters of regret at being unable to be present were sent by Gov. HOFFMAN, Secretary ROBESON, S. S. COX, P. PILLSBURY, W. C. BRYANT and others. An individual by the name of TRAIN was then introduced as the "Labor Champion of the World," and proceeded for two hours or more to state the results of his travels over the world and a few neighboring planets, and to extol his own virtues at the expense of consistency and every thing else. With a diatribe against the priesthood and an advocacy of his claims to the Presidency, he closed his comic lecture.

English Magazines.

Among other literary treasures which Mr. BRENTANO has received in this season of scarcity may be mentioned *Belgravia*, with several stories and articles by popular writers; the *Argosy*, a number of more than average merit; *Macmillan's Magazine*, containing several most valuable papers, one by Sir JOHN DUKE COLERIDGE, the Solicitor-General; the *Fortnightly Review*, with an essay by "Owen Meredith," among others; *Saint Pauls*, with a continuation of "Ralp, the Heir, and *Cassell's Magazine*. Other publications may be expected by the next steamer.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

The Advocates of Infallibility Precipitating the Question; The Situation in Rome; Canadian Zouaves Returning Home; Proceedings in British Parliament; Discussion of Ballot; Barbarism at Irish Elections; Mr. Lowe on the Education Bill; A Threat Against Mr. Gladstone's Life; The Cuban Question Discussed in Spain; Prim and the Mob; Prince Henri de Bourbon's Funeral; A Singular Scene; Respect to the Memory of Anson Burlingame in Paris; Funeral of Montalembert; Birthday of the Prince Imperial.

Political Affairs.

Summary of the Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature; Our Albany Letter; The Fourteenth Amendment in Virginia; Woman Suffrage in Ohio and New-Jersey; Feeling Toward Northern Men in the South; Taxation of Corporations in New-Jersey; The Dominican Question; First Speech of the First Colored Senator.

General Topics.

The Lost of the *Oneida*; How Commander Williams, of the *Oneida*, Once Saved the Crew of an English Ship; The Black River Tragedies; Murder of a Mother by Her Insane Son; Work Resumed at the Troy Iron Foundries; The *Alabama* Claims Again; The Piegan Indians; The *Grapeshot* Case; Proposed Industrial Exhibitions; The Snow Storm—Six Persons Frozen to Death.

Local News.

The Addington Will Case; The North Eastern Singers' Union; The Count Von Bulow Again; Feast of Purim; History of Present Condition of the Brooklyn Navy-yard; The Alexander Mystery; Forgeries in Wall-street; The Methodist Book Concern; Militia Fines; Attempted Parricide; Arrested by Telegraph; "Bearing" the Gold Exchange; Preparation of a Squadron for China; Serious Charge Against a Quaker Minister.

Agricultural.

Proceedings of the Farmers' Club—Angora Goats—Grading Instruments—Horticultural School—Gardeners Wanted—Manures—Sugar from Maple Sap—Tomatoes—The Union Colony; Agricultural Activity in Georgia—Corn Planting—Immense Sale of Fertilizers—Their Adulteration—Prolific Cotton Seed—Misfortunes of the Plow-handle Family—The Cotton Market.

Editorial Comments.

Paul Pry in Politics: The Bible Question in England; A Republican Centenary; Will the Value of Investments Fall Under Gold Values? For Bread and Meat; Objections to the Funding Bill; Bible or No Bible; The *City of Boston*.

The Markets.

Specially prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $25.

An extra copy to getter-up of Club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

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Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Trusses, Bandages, &c.—Wear the best. SEELEY'S HARD-RUBBER TRUSSES cure rupture. Cleanest, lightest, most comfortable, best. Late improved patterns. Correct application with satisfaction guaranteed. Largest assortment, finest quality, lowest prices in the City. Establishment No. 2 Ann-st.

Ballou's "New Yoke" Shirts made to order, of New-York Mills, at $36 per dozen. Hand made. LEONARD S. BALLOU, inventor of the F. Y. S. Send for circular. Only depot, No. 236 Broadway.

The Sale at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, will be continued THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and will embrace the finest pictures in Mr. Prang's collection.

Miller & Co., No. 3 Union-square.—Boots and shoes, India rubbers, &c., of all the various styles, at reduced prices.

MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

To Ruptured Persons.—Dr. SHERMAN'S method is a guarantee cure. Office, No. 697 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DE MELI—DRAPER.—In Dresden, Saxony, on Tuesday, March 1, HENRY A. DE MELI to FLORENCE MORGAN, daughter of Theodore S. Draper, Esq., all of New-York.

HAWES—VOSE.—On Tuesday evening, March 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Murray, GRANVILLE P. HAWES, Esq., to EUPHEMIA A., daughter of Charles L. Vose, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BATTELLE.—On Thursday, March 17, 1870, LEWIS F. BATTELLE, aged 54 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

BAKER.—On Wednesday, March 16, at Chatham, N. J., DANIEL BAKER, M. D., formerly of this City.

Funeral on Friday, March 18, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, Chatham. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the 11:40 A. M. train from foot of Barclay-st., New-York.

BOWDOIN.—In London, on Monday, March 14, of congestion of the brain, GEO. R. J. BOWDOIN, Counselor-at-law, of this City, in the 61st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUCHANAN.—On Wednesday morning, March 16, 1870, Miss JULIA FRANCIS BUCHANAN, daughter of B. W. and Lydia A. Buchanan.

Due notice of funeral hereafter.

CARSON.—On Tuesday, March 15, after a long and severe illness, ELIZABETH, relict of George Carson, aged 79 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the house of her son-in-law, John Moon, No. 748 5th-st., on Saturday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CORNELL.—W. W. CORNELL, at his residence at Washington Heights, on Thursday, March 17, at 8½ P. M.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EARLE.—At Rye, on Wednesday evening, March 16, 1870, LULIE, only child of Sarah W. and the late Dr. F. O. Earle, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Funeral on Saturday, March 19, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Lucy Carpenter, Rye. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the 9 o'clock A. M. train from 27th-st.

JONES.—On Tuesday, March 15, at No. 150 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, ALFRED WALLACE, son of Peter and C. M. Jones, aged 1 year and 4 months.

Funeral services at above address, on Friday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MEAD.—At South Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 16, Col. SOLOMON MEAD, aged 92 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Friday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock.

POILLON.—After a long and severe illness, RICHARD, youngest son of Cornelius C. and Julia M. Poillon, aged 17 years, 7 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 7 East 32d-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

STEVENSON.—At Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, March 17, Rev. P. E. STEVENSON, in the 62d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brothers-in-law, S. I. and E. D. G. and W. C. Prime, are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SIDELL.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 16, after a short and severe illness, JANE A. SIDELL, daughter of Marilla A. and the late John A. Sidell, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Andrews' Church, corner 127th-st. and 4th-av., Harlem, on Friday, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

VAN ANTWERP.—On Monday, March 14, JAMES VAN ANTWERP, aged 83 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 45 East 12th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
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WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil is that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the Oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of "WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME." But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, and by all druggists.

TO PUBLISHERS.—WANTED, BY A RELIABLE and thorough printer of some means, the composition or composition and stereotyping of a magazine or newspaper or book-work; he will make it a great object pecuniarily to any publisher. Address COMPOSITION, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st.—The Bishop of the Diocese will hold a special Ordination in this Church on FRIDAY, 18th inst. Divine service will begin at 11 o'clock A. M.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—143,672 books on hand. history, biography, &c. Catalogues free, Nos. 20, 21, 23, 24, 25. Send a stamp. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st., below Beekman.

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CARLETON, Publisher, New-York; Madison-square.

READY TO-MORROW.
THE CONSOLIDATED MAGAZINE,
FOR APRIL.
THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL
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PACKARD'S MONTHLY.
For sale by all newsmen.
S. R. WELLS, Publisher,
No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW FIRE TELEGRAPH.

The Work Completed Below Fourteenth-Street—Stations of Alarm-Boxes and Keys.

The following important order of the Fire Commissioners, now first published, contains information of great interest to all classes of our citizens:

HEAD-QUARTERS METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, NEW-YORK, March 9, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 7.—*First*—The new fire-alarm telegraph, now in course of construction, will be completed and go into use, at 12 o'clock M., on the 28th instant, in all that part of the City lying south of Fourteenth-street. Notice will hereafter be given when the alarm-boxes north of Fourteenth-street will be ready for service. Until such notice is given, alarms for fires occurring north of Fourteenth-street will be communicated as now, viz., through the Company quarters and bell-towers of this Department and the station-houses of the Police Department.

Second—Each signal station in the new system is made an alarm station, by the location of alarm-boxes at the points indicated.

Third—Every officer and member of this department, every officer and member of the Police Department, and every officer of the Fire Insurance Patrol, and each post of said patrol, will be furnished with a key which will open any and all the boxes. A key will also be left with the occupant of a building near each alarm-box, and the street-number of the building in which it may be found will be posted on the box.

Fourth—The following directions will be observed when a fire is discovered:

1. Go to the nearest box and open the door, pull the hook down as far as you can, (firmly without jerking,) and then let it slide back; remove the key and close the door.

2. If you do not immediately hear the number of the box struck upon the small bell within, or upon the tower bells, go to the next nearest box to the fire and repeat the operation.

3. If upon going to a box to give an alarm, you hear the small bell inside ringing (which is an indication that an alarm is being sent over the lines from the Central Office) do not open the box until it has done ringing. In all such cases count the signal being sounded, and be certain that it is not for the same fire.

Fifth—Key-holders are cautioned: 1. To not open the box except in case of fire. 2. To not give an alarm until certain of fire. 3. To not give an alarm for a fire seen at a distance. 4. To not pull down the hook but once in giving an alarm. 5. To be sure, after giving an alarm, that the door is securely closed before leaving the box. 6. To not let the key go out of their possession, except when demanded by proper authority.

Sixth—Company commanders will be responsible for the safe-keeping of the keys left with citizens residing nearest the boxes within their respective districts. They will, when practicable, see that the key is hung above the reach of children, upon the inside door casings of entrances to dwellings, and in safe but conspicuous places in hotels, factories and stores. When an occupant vacates the premises in which a key has been left, the Company Commander will retain the charge of it until another responsible party moves in, or until another place is designated.

Seventh—Keys will be issued by the Property Clerk, upon the requisitions of company commanders, for each officer and member of their command, and an extra one for each alarm-box, to be left with a responsible occupant of premises near the boxes. Keys for the Police Department, and for the Fire Insurance Patrol, will be issued to the Superintendents thereof respectively.

Eighth—A key to the inner door of the alarm-boxes will be furnished to each Chief of Battalion and to each Company Commander. Those furnished to the Company Commanders will be kept hanging in a designated place in the Company quarters.

Ninth—In the event of a key being lost, a diligent search will at once be made for it, and if not found, all the facts in the case will be reported in writing to the Board of Commissioners.

Tenth—Upon a discharge of an officer of the Department, a certificate from the Property Clerk that all keys issued to such officer have been turned in, or from his successor in office that they have been transferred to him, and of a member of the Department a certificate from his company commander that the key furnished has been delivered to him, will be necessary to secure a final settlement with the Treasurer of the Department.

The eleventh direction provides that the new code shall go into effect at noon on the 28th inst.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, March 17, 1870:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Nine first-class dwellings, south side of Sixty-fifth-street, 75 feet east of Lexington-avenue, 20 by 46, three stories; T. MCMANUS and T. MURPHY, owners.

Six first-class dwellings, north-east corner of Fifty-seventh-street and First-avenue, 17.9 by 40, basement and three stories; HENRY WILSON, owner.

Four first-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues, 20 by 45, basement and three stories; E. VON SHOENING, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, south side of Fiftieth-street, 223 feet west of Fifth-avenue, 22 by 55, basement and four stories; F. T. LUQUEUR, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

Thirteen first-class dwellings, north side of Eighty-fourth-street, 100 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 20, 18, 26 and 16 by 45; basement and three stories; JOHN CARLIN, owner.

One first-class dwelling, No. 244 East Forty-second-street, 25 by 25; two stories; WM. GUSSON, owner.

One first-class dwelling, No. 24 Pike-street, (rear,) 24 by 22.6; two stories; FRANCIS MEEHAN, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Eighty-ninth-street, 295 feet east of Fourth-avenue, 17.6 by 45; basement and two stories; CATHARINE OTTER, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Forty-fourth-street, 100 feet west of Second-avenue, (rear,) 25 by 30; three stories; DANIEL BOAHEN, owner.

Four tenement houses, Nos. 432 and 434 Pearl-street, (front and rear,) two 25 by 65, and two 25 by 30, five stories; CHAS. HUBER, owner.

Five stores and tenements, south-west corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-second-street, 20 by 50, four stories; N. J. BURCHELL, owner.

One store and tenement, west side of Chrystie-street, 45 feet south of Broome-street, 25.9 by 34, cellar and three stories; RUDOLPH PETERS, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 257 West Thirtieth-street, 25 by 55, basement and four stories; ANDREW HAEFNER, owner.

One store and tenement, north side of Forty-sixth-street, 275 feet east of Eighth-avenue, 25 by 50, three stories; MICHAEL BOARNER, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 185 Eldridge street, 25 by 52, five stories; L. H. MACE & Co., owners.

One store and tenement, north side of Wooster-street, 50 feet east of Mulberry-street, 14.2 by 45, five stories; LAWRENCE MEYERS, owner.

One store and tenement, east side of Norfolk-street, 40 feet south of Houston-street, 35 by 19, five stories; JOHN ROESCH, owner.

One factory, No. 244 East Forty-second-street, (rear,) 25 by 66, five stories; WILLIAM GUSSOW, owner.

One office, south side of Twenty-first-street, 300 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 12 by 20, one story; JAMES DALY, owner.

MISCELLANEOUS FRONTS.

Eighteen first-class dwellings, north side of Forty-second-street and south side of Forty-third-street, 200 feet east of Second-avenue, 16.8 by 45, three stories, fronts brick and brown stone; S. STEVENS, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, 80 feet east of Fourth-avenue, 20 by 25, basement and three stories, front brick and brown stone; JEREMIAH LEARNY, owner.

One store, No. 57 Walker-street, 25 by 96, five stories, front iron; G. & H. RASENBLATT, owners.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Sixth-eighth-street, 150 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, 25 by 31, two stories; MICHAEL RYAN, owner.

One second-class dwelling, No. 444 West Thirty-fifth-street, (rear,) 25 by 25, two stories; W. P. SIMPSON, owner.

One office, north side of Sixty-fourth-street, 155 feet East of Third-avenue, 24 by 12, two stories; HENRY BRUGES, owner.

SUMMARY.

Total number of buildings	78
Brown-stone fronts	21
Brick fronts	34
Miscellaneous fronts	20
Frame buildings	3
First-class dwellings	56
Tenement houses	4
Stores and tenements	11
Miscellaneous	4

A New Paddle-Wheel.

A number of scientific gentlemen left Pier No. 35 on board the steamer *Nelly White*, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of testing the utility of the newly-patented steamboat wheel which is now introduced to public notice by the Holland Steam-boat Wheel Company, office No. 4 Wall-street. The *Nelly White* has just been fitted with new wheels by this company, and their operation on yesterday's trip proved them to be a great improvement over the old. The buckets of this new wheel are put at an angle from the rims of about thirty-five degrees, instead of being parallel and radical, like those in common use, and by this means, they give an increased propulsive power over that of the old style. It is claimed that by the use of the new patent, the speed of vessels will be increased by about twelve per cent., while there is a saving of not less than ten per cent. in the amount of fuel consumed. The jar or trembling sensation incident to steamers propelled by the old system, is almost entirely obviated, thereby saving the wear and tear of the engine. Yesterday's trip fully bore out all that is claimed for the new invention. The *Nelly White*, under a low pressure of steam, with the wheels making only twenty revolutions per minute, made the distance from Thirty-second-street to Fort Schulyer—seventeen miles—in forty-five minutes, and that against the tide. The steamers *Stonington* and *Narragansett* have these wheels, and their owners claim that they greatly increase the speed of the boats, while at the same time they economize the use of fuel.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

Some desperate burglars, during Wednesday night, attempted to enter the jewelry-store of BARNEY & KNOWLES, No. 2,276 Third-avenue, by forcing the door communicating with the hallway of the building, but in doing so made sufficient noise to awaken the proprietors. Finding themselves discovered the thieves fled, leaving behind them a large jimmy, a sledge-hammer and other implements of their art.

JOHN DONNELLY, of No. 333 East Twenty-second-street, spent Wednesday night at a ball, and going home yesterday intoxicated, upset a kettle of hot water upon himself, and was badly scalded about the head and face. An ambulance was sent for by the Police, but he refused to be removed.

At an early hour yesterday morning the Police found a mail-bag at the corner of Greenwich and West Twelfth streets, which had been cut open and the contents stolen. It was taken to the Ninth Precinct Station-house, and the Post-office authorities notified.

A fire occurred yesterday morning on the second floor of No. 16 East Houston-street, occupied by WILLIAM NEILLSON, manufacturer of chignons, which was, however, extinguished before much damage was done.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK.

Ashland-place, No. 7, n. s., 112.4 ft. w. of Greenwich-av., 17x86.4	$18,000
Broome-st., s. s., No. 41, 100 ft. w. of Goerck-st., 25x100, h. and l.	15,500
Houston-st., n. s., 71.2 ft. w. of 1st-av., 22.2x80	15,000
Mangin-st., w. s., Nos. 37 and 39, 20x100	4,750
Willett-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 24x100	9,400
4th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x96	20,500
West 10th-st., No. 124, s. s., 25x80	5,600
West 10th-st., No. 182, s. s., 20x98	5,000
15th-st., s. s., 222.10 ft. w. of 7th-av., 24.9x98.6	22,000
East 16th-st., s. s., No. 29, 25x92.7	40,000
25th-st., s. s., 184.8 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.4x98.9	7,000
30th-st., s. s., 100.3 ft. e. of 8th-av., 24.6x98.9	27,000
East 33d-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9	14,000
36th-st., n. s., 175.10 ft. e. 7th-av., 19.10x98.9	10,000
51st-st., s.s., and Heppin's-lane, 128.7x512, 1¼ part	29,500
One-half part same property	12,000
52d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., 50x100.5	25,000
53d-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d-av., 19.6x100.5	10,000
59th-st., s. s. 120 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.4	6,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 78.4 ft. n. of 29th-st., 20x80	25,000
Madison-av., 88.6 ft. s. of 99th-st., 17.6x½ block	nom.
2d-av., w. s., 51 ft. s. of 74th-st., 1 in.x100 ft.	400
2d-av., w. s., 49.2 ft. s. of 42d-st., 20x75	20,450
8th-av., w. s., No. 187, 19.2x86	19,000
9th-av., e. s., 78.10 ft. s. of 18th-st., 26.3x100	6,500
9th-av., w. s., 103 ft. n. of 17th-st., 20.11½x100	6,670

Leases Recorded.

Murray-st., No. 2½, 3 years, per year	$2,500
12th-av. and 48th-st., n. e. corner, 100x100.5, 10 years, per year 48th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 12th-av., 100x200.10, 10 years, per year	2,400
6th-av. and 124th-st., s. e. corner, 20x83, 4 years, per year	12,600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., w. s., about 75 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., adjoining Dime Savings Bank, property 32.4x13.4x56x19.3x25x27.6x25x75x135.3x60x—	$50,000
Bergen-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 40x100	20,000
Bergen-st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 40x100	17,000
Broadway and Hart-st., s. w. cor., 58.1x41.7x11.9x70.6	2,500
Devoe-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Dutch Reformed Church Burial ground, 25x100	1,500
Earl-st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of Utica-av., 209.4x200.2x218.5	7,950
Harrison-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Court-st., 20x91.5	4,500
High-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Gold-st., 25x80	4,500
Johnson-st., n. s., 125 ft. e of Union-av., 75x100	10,000
Powers-st., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 80x80	6,000
President-st., s. s., 85 ft. w. of Court-st., 20x100	20,000
Quincey-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100	6,000
Wilson-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 20x80	9,000
Fifth-st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Calyer-st., 25x100	1,000
Bushwick-av., e. s., adjoining Hy. Lawrence's 250x1,140x1,314	22,300
Dekalb and Lewis avs., n. e. corner, 20x100	13,000
Harrison-av. and Penn-st., easterly corner, 40x80	1,980
Kent-av., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 26.6x100	3,450
Lafayette-av., n. e. s., 650 ft. s. e. of United States-av., 50x170.4	1,625
Lee-av. and Hewes-st., s. e. corner, 41.8x100	15,000
Willoughby-av., s. s., 40 ft. w. of Ryerson-st., 20x75	9,200

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Castleton.

Tompkins-av. and Mill road, n. e. corner, 61x125	$1,550

Clifton.

Maple-av., part of Totten farm, 25x145	$7,000
Richmond-av., adjoining W. Huxton's, 707.3x183.9x704.8x190.8	8,000

New-Brighton.

Jersey-st., James Dempsey's, 25x98	$1,000
Barker-st., adjoining New-York Dye and Printing Company's pond, 50x105x116	1,400

Port Richmond.

Phebe A. Van Pelt's, adjoining Jacob Hatfield, 75x100	$1,800

Northfield.

Simonson-av., 1 lot 100x100; another adjoining J. Measereau's, 50x100	$2,000
Lot adjoining P. Burbank, 66.6x176.6x64x165, A. Simonson's	1,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Beach-st., s. s., 74 ft. e. of Orchard-st., 28x28.6	$1,800
Cedar-st., n. s., adjoining J. Ward's property, 23x73	10,000
Foundry-st., w. s., 231 ft. n. of Ferry-st., 25x100	375
Jones-st., e. s., adjoining J. Lewis's property, 60x96.2	4,300
Market-st., n. s., J. Randell to J. Cullen, 25.6x80	13,000

Clinton.

Pierce-st., e. s., indefinate, 210.5x187.8x36.6	$1,600

East Orange.

Thompson-st., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Main-st., 25x100	$375

South Orange.

Jane Craig to L. Stern, 76-100 acres	$6,500

Jersey City.

Wayne-st., n. s., west of Lot No. 10 A. Manner's map, 16.8x100	$9,100

Bergen.

Weldon-st., w. s., one-half of Lots Nos. 64, 65, 66 and 67 Weldon's map	$500

Hoboken.

Meadow and 7th sts., n. w. corner, 22x66	$3,000

Hudson City.

Colden-st., s. s., lots Nos. 1 to 5, inclusive, block No. 8, Montgomery's, 100x125	$9,000
Zabriskie-av., n. s., lot plot No. 8, block No. 9, Bremhall's	3,000
Lots Nos. 62 and 63, map of Waverly, 50x100	2,200

Harrison.

Warren-st., s. s., 225 ft. from 4th-st., 25x106	$350

North Bergen.

Dallytown, w. s., lots Nos. 451 and 452, W. F. Maacken's map, 50x100	$200

Kearney.

Passaic River, e. s., at n. e. corner of an old dock, Wm. Mulluch's map, 14 acres	$65,000

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VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The four-story high-basement brown-stone house, 25x60, with 30 feet extension and all modern improvements, on West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; terms made easy.

Also, for sale or to let, a three-story brick house and stable attached, on 41st-st., between Madison and Park avs.; if required would be let separate. For particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT THREE-STORY high-stoop, brown-stone house, in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; frescoed, plate glass, burglar alarm, silver safe, carpets, chandeliers, mirrors, &c., cornices. Price $31,500; $14,000 can remain. Address HOUSE, Box No. 1,752 Post-office.

A FIRST-CLASS, FULL-SIZE, FOUR-story freestone-trimming house, on 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; will be sold cheap to a prompt purchaser. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$28,000 EACH, THE FOUR story, medium sized, splendid brown stone houses and lots, Nos. 21 and 23 East 48th-st., near Madison-av.; terms easy. Inquire of W. FANNING, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, OR TO RENT—The four-story brown-stone house No. 15 East 38th-st. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

$31.750.—53D-ST., WITHIN 200 FEET OF 5TH-AV.—For sale, two lots. Terms easy. FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

$25.000.—IF SOLD AT ONCE—A three story brown stone house on 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
ANSON HUBBELL, No. 586 6th-av.

FULL-SIZED BROWN STONE HOUSE, elegantly frescoed, on 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Will be sold this week at a bargain.
ANSON HUBBELL, No. 586 6th-av.

FIFTH-AV. RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The most eligibly located and best arranged full-sized corner house on the avenue. Apply to
ANSON HUBBELL, No. 586 6th-av.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY—A full-sized house, with stable attached; perfect in every respect. ANSON HUBBELL, No. 586 6th-av.

SEVERAL CHOICE HOUSES ON Murray Hill, 5th, Madison and Park avs., for sale.
ANSON HUBBELL, No. 586 6th-av.

A PERFECT GEM—CORNER MADISON-av. and 42d-st., with or without furniture.
ANSON HUBBELL, No. 586 6th-av.

A NUMBER OF REALLY DECIDED bargains will be offered this week in houses, from $20,000 to $40,000. ANSON HUBBELL, 586 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 9TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., high stoop, 22½ foot brick house, cheap. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE DWELLING ON Brooklyn Heights, on Sidney-place, convenient to all the Brooklyn ferries; must be sold as the owner is going to Europe; house, three-story basement and attic, brick; in perfect order; fourteen rooms, hot and cold water, bath, bells, gas fixtures, two water closets, vestibule doors, &c.; house 23x50 with 10 feet extension; lot 23x140; will be sold at a reasonable price with or without furniture, which is first-class and nearly new. For full particulars and permits apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A GOOD three story high stoop brick house, with modern improvements, in a pleasant location in Brooklyn; terms easy; carpets, curtains, &c., will be included if desired, at a great reduction; family about to leave the city. H. A. SPAFORD, No. 150 Remsen-st., corner Court-st.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG—A two-story basement and attic frame house; convenient to all the ferries; water, gas, heater, &c.; the lot has a two-story house on the rear; price $7,000. Inquire on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

FINE FURNISHED BROWN-STONE residence; best neighborhood, Brooklyn; price low. Owner at No. 143 East 22d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—AT NEW-Brighton, Staten Island, $2,600, $1,200 on mortgage; two minutes from landing, only half an hour from City; new house, not large, but comfortable and cheap. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRFIELD, CONN., ON New-Haven Railroad—large house, containing thirteen rooms, good barn, &c., with seventeen acres of land directly on the water, and 1,350 feet on Fairfield-av. Apply to SAMUEL GLOVER, 47 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT WIL-liamsbridge, a valuable plot of 102 acres of land, twelve miles from the City, adjoining railroad and depot. For maps, &c., apply to
JAMES W. GIBSON, JR., No. 77 Cedar-st.

ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA, West Virginia, and in the South, for sale by the New-York Southern Land Company, 58 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY HOMES.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at
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LOTS and HOUSES suitable for persons of moderate means. Fine Building Sites, with land by the acre.

Most of these places can be reached inside of forty minutes from the City,

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home.

Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty st.
A. D. HOPE, GENERAL AGENT.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS in Newark, N. J., for SALE or to LET.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
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For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights.

100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes,

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, ON SENECA LAKE—An elegant brick house, designed by one of the best architects, and built in the most substantial and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas, and warmed by steam, and furnished with all modern improvements, to an extent seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and tastefully laid out. The views from the place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of the PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE.—A rare opportunity for a gentleman of taste and means to secure one of the most desirable places on the Hudson, at Fishkill, is now presented, and is offered below its value, in consequence of ill-health of the owner; it is complete in all its appointments; nine acres, well fruited; house, 40x65, commodious out-buildings, with glass, grapery; scenery and neighborhood unsurpassed. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE UNDER ACTUAL COST— A perfect place in the most delightful portion of New-Jersey; 2¼ acres; stone house, elegantly furnished in hard woods, water and gas; commodious greenhouse; stable of elegant design, with coachman's dwelling; grounds under highest improvement in lawns, shrubbery, ornamental and fruit trees; easy and frequent access to City; particulars. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York City, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A VERY SU-perior four-story English-basement brick house, No. 21 West 19th-st., 25x60x¼ block; unusual in its arrangements and in complete order. From its being full-size English basement, it is admirably adapted for a professional gentleman; heated by steam heating apparatus; price $43,000, or to rent at $4,000 per annum; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FINE COUNTRY PLACE AT MOR-RISTOWN, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LET—Large house (furnished,) stables, gardener's cottage, ice-house (filled,) &c.; 14 acres land; large apple and pear orchard and small fruits in abundance; all in good order; possession immediately. For further particulars inquire at the office of H. G. MARQUAND, No. 43 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., HOUSE of ten rooms, range, bathroom, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, marble mantel, street paved; horse cars pass the door; seven minutes' walk from depot; lot 36x176; fruit, grapery; price, $9,000; half cash. For particulars apply at Room No. 6 Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—SUMMIT, N. J., TWO NEW modern houses, beautifully located; one and a half acres land each, and nicely fenced; $10,000 each. Building sites and lots for business in divers localities.

TO LET—Two neatly furnished houses in the Park and near depot. Particulars on application.
J. RIERA, Summit, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A DESIRA-ble country place near Woodbridge, N. J., ten minutes' walk from Avenel Depot; one hour and ten minutes from New-York; commodious house and outbuildings; very fine garden, with abundance of fruit. Inquire at No. 25 West 49th-st.

RUTHERFORD PARK.—CHOICE LOTS at the station for sale by the Mount Rutherford Company. Apply to ROBT. BLAUVELT, No. 157 Broadway, rear basement, or R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent, Rutherford Park.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT Bergen Point, building lots on the best streets and on accommodating terms. Also, for sale and to let several good houses and lots at Bergen Point. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 67 William-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FOR SUMMER, WITH PRIVI-LEGE OF BUYING.—Extraordinary advantages, a splendid house, partly furnished, situated on the south point of City Island, (Long Island Sound;) five acres of land, fifteen miles from City; unsurpassed for fishing and yachting; convenient to City by bridge and steam-boat. Apply at No. 70 Union-place, before and after business hours, or STEPHEN D. HORTON, on premises.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT PALISADES, N.Y.—For six months or a year, twenty miles from New-York by Northern Railway of New-Jersey, commanding a fine view of the Hudson. There are eight rooms well furnished, stable for three horses, vegetable garden planted; choice fruit trees; a horse, buggy and cow with the place; rent moderate. Apply to VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

COTTAGES TO LET—WITH FIRST-class board at Lebanon Springs, during the Summer months, to families or single persons; price of board from $12 to $14 per week. Mr. Hull can be seen at the store of Henry A. Kerr, No. 746 Broadway, for ten days, from 3 to 6 P. M., or will call at the residence of families if a request be left there.
HENRY HULL.

TO LET AT GREENPOINT, BROOK-LYN, convenient to the 10th and 23d st., to New-York and Brooklyn City, railroad cars—three first-class three story and basement brick and frame dwellings; modern improvements; rent, $900 to $1,200. Inquire of SAMUEL D. CLARK, Franklin-st. Bank Building.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—TWO houses on Vanderbilt-av., three minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing; will be put in good order and let at moderate rents to good tenants. Inquire of B. F. ERRINGTON, No. 47 John-st., New-York, or Townsend-av., Staten Island.

ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A first-class, full-sized house, on 39th-st., near 5th-av., to rent, to a private family only, for two years; it is one of the most desirable houses in the City, and is in perfect order. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT—Three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes' of Wall-st. C. K. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 153 East 30th-st., with all modern improvements, between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms and permit inquire of G. G. YVELIN, No. 206 Fulton-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A private family, No. 19 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.; brown stone; high stoop; French roof; three rooms deep; well furnished and in good order; $4,200 per annum. Apply on the premises.

TO LET AT CATSKILL.—RESIDENCE on the banks of the Hudson, with fine views of the river and mountains; has twelve rooms, fully furnished; carriage and stables. For terms apply on the premises or to ISAAC PRUYN, Catskill.

ASTORIA.—TO LET OR LEASE— Very near steam-boat landing, two cottages, with gardens and fruit; one of them either furnished or unfurnished. Inquire of YZNAGA DEL VALLE & CO., No. 60 Beaver-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FULL SIZE house, in 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house in complete order; rent, unfurnished, $3,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY MANSARD-roof brown-stone dwelling, with all modern improvements, on 130th-st., first house east of Boulevard, at a very low rent. JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE PRICE, FIRST-class residences in the four-story brown-stone block upon Central Park, 5th-av. and 86th-st. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st., where plans can be seen.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—THE BRAD-hurst mansion, on 149th-st. and 9th-av.; stable, greenhouses, garden, &c.; a first-class place in every respect. Apply to WM. G. ANNAN, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—AT ASTORIA, Long Island, house; 13 rooms; healthy location; plenty fruit; fine view of East River. Apply to Mrs. LAWRENCE, on premises.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, furnished or unfurnished, a small but genteel cottage. Apply to W. W. SHERMAN, at National Bank of Commerce.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 30 EAST 35TH-st.; it will be papered, painted, and put in thorough repair; to be seen between 2 and 4 P. M. Apply to Mrs. HOLLY in the house.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR six months from first of May, to private family only; No. 25 West 49th-st.; rent $300 a month; reference required. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 147 East 31st-st.; can be seen from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.; terms $200 per month.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 556 Broome-st., near Varick-st., with all the modern improvements. Can be seen between 10 and 5 o'clock.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—THE FRONT BASEMENT OFFICE No. 207 Broadway, south-west corner of Fulton-st.; also on the third floor, fronting Broadway and Fulton-st., one of the most desirable locations for banking, insurance, law offices, &c. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE PREMISES KNOWN AS the "Ice-Cream Saloon," No. 188 Chatham-square. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO RENT,
STORAGE WAREHOUSES
AND CELLARS.
ALSO, A DESIRABLE OFFICE
IN THE FIRE-PROOF DEPOT
OF THE
NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER
RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOHN'S PARK,
FURNISHED WITH STEAM ELEVATORS,
and insuring at the LOWEST RATES.
Possession immediately.
Apply at the freight office, corner of Varick and Laight sts.
F. S. FAIRCHILD, Jr., Agent.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 83x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 636 Broadway before May 1.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 63 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SUPERIOR BONDED STORES, NOS. 501 AND 503 WASHINGTON-ST. These stores, which are complete in every respect and rate equal to any with insurance companies, will be rented at fair rates. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR MANUFACTURING OR other purposes, the first floor of large building, corner of 11th-av. and West 27th-st., 50x100 feet, with or without steam power; building has lights on every side, with large yard attached. Apply at office, No. 549 West 27th-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 13 4th-av.

TO LET—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., No. 59 Wall-st., for the unexpired term of lease, viz.: 6 years from May next. Apply on the premises.

BROADWAY.—TO LET—THE SPACIOUS store and basement in the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.'s building, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway; 55x200. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 123 Fulton-st.

FACTORY TO LET—FIFTY BY FIFTY; five stories and basement; high; well lighted; Nos. 411 and 413 West 42d-st.
G. YOUNGS, No. 815 7th-av.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN the first-class building No. 4 Warren-st., 90 feet from Broadway; water, gas, &c.
JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren-st.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS STORE, 25X80, on Fulton-st., near and east of Broadway; to a desirable tenant at a low price; immediate possession.
LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

BROADWAY—TO LET. STORE NO. 632, through to Crosby-st., or one half, second, third and fourth lofts; rooms and offices Nos. 636 and 638 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION BY ORDER of the Supreme Court of valuable property on 1st-av., Baxter, Canal, Cedar, Grand, Rector, Washington and West 38th sts., and land in the town of Solon, Cortlandt County, New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway. Sale under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Referee.

FIRST-AVENUE, NO. 155—Valuable lot, with two story brick stable and dwelling, covering entire lot 23.2x100.

NORTHEAST CORNER BAXTER AND CANAL STREETS—Four five story brown stone stores and dwelling, known as Nos. 211, 213, 215, 217 and 219 Canal-st., 38.10 on Baxter and 78.10 on Canal-st.

GRAND-STREET—Nos. 577, 577½ and 579. Valuable plot of ground with five story brick stores and dwellings, 46.8x75.3x96.5.

NORTHEAST CORNER WASHINGTON AND RECTOR STREETS—Nos. 99 and 99½; plot of ground, 27.6x87.4, with brick buildings.

NORTHEAST CORNER WASHINGTON AND CEDAR STREETS—Nos. 147, 147½ and 149; plot, with brick buildings, 55.5x40.5.

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, NO. 117—Three story basement brick house and lot, between Broadway and 6th-av., 25x98.9; also 294 acres in the town of Solon, Cortlandt County, New-York.

Book Maps now ready at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. R. H. BOWNE, Attorney.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDEN-CES AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable houses:

SECOND-AV.—Four-story brick and brown-stone English-basement house and lot, No. 319 2d-av., west side, between 18th and 19th sts.; excellently finished, filled with the conveniences and in fine order; the situation is one of the best on 2d-av., and the rear views open to 3d-av.

EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—Four-story brown-stone English-basement house and lot, No. 123 East 35th-st., north side, between Park and Lexington avs.; nicely arranged as to parlors and bedrooms, with ample supply of closets; has all the modern improvements, and is a most desirable residence for a private family; possession 1st May; fifty per cent. on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway:

CANAL-ST.—Three-story brick house, No. 508, south side, near Greenwich; lot 19 by about 82; title perfect; one-half on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EAST 20TH-ST., between Broadway and 5th-av.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:

EAST TWENTIETH-STREET.—The valuable lot, with the three story and basement brick building, No. 11 East 20th-st., north side, between Broadway and 5th-av., and adjoining Broadway property on the rear; building 17.2x37.8 feet.

This property is opposite Lord & Taylor's new store and St. George's Hotel. $30,000 may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

Maps, &c., can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALU-ABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, AT FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned, Executors of the estate of Andrew P. Mulry deceased, the celebrated United States Hotel property, situate at Far Rockaway, Long Island.

This property has a frontage on the Rockaway turnpike (opposite the side of the Marine Pavillion) of 450 feet, on Coster-st. 452 feet, and on the Atlantic Ocean of 484 feet; the rear line being 512 feet. The hotel building is frame, three stories above basement, well and substantially built, in shape an L, 75 feet on the outside of each angle, contains 80 sleeping apartments, two-thirds of which are double rooms; a fine dining hall, parlors, bar room, kitchen, servants' hall; a fine brick cellar under the entire building, and a piazza on the ocean front. The building is in good repair, and contains all the necessary appliances of a first-class hotel. There is also a fine stable, horse sheds, laundry, ice-house, hennery, and other outbuildings. The beach in front of the property constitutes a part of, and will be sold with the premises. The United States Hotel is justly celebrated as being one of the most delightful and fashionable watering-places on the Atlantic sea-board. This sale will afford an opportunity rarely met with for those wishing to invest in hotel property. Terms at sale. The furniture of the hotel will be sold at auction, at a future date, due notice of which will be given. A photographic view of the house may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., where maps can be obtained. MICHAEL MULRY, JAMES MULRY, Executors.

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE 19th day of March, 1870, at noon, on the premises, the Dutchess County Academy, in the City of Poughkeepsie; established in 1792; lot about 200 feet square, in choice location; building of brick, about 43 feet by 68 feet; three stories high, besides basement; in good order and adapted to day scholars and boarders. For further particulars inquire of C. W. SWIFT, Secretary, Poughkeepsie.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORKS.
All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for building. Counting house and warerooms,
NOS. 139 AND 143 CENTRE-ST.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A COUPE ROCKAWAY AT A BARGAIN. —Coupes, road wagons, buggies, depot wagons, phaetons, rockaways, pony phaetons, at low prices. Lot second-hand carriages.
CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PRINTING-OFFICE FOR SALE— Suitable for printing in colors, consisting of four roller Adams, hand presses, type, imposing stones, &c.; will be sold whole or separate. Apply to C. EDMONDS, No. 30 Nassau-st. New-York.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE 50-YEAR BONDS,
At 95, Free of United States Tax.

These Bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, at New-York or London; the interest payable in May and November.

They are convertible into stock, and are protected by a liberal Sinking Fund.

They are issued upon the several sections of the road only as the same are completed and in successful operation.

They are guaranteed not only by a first lien upon the entire property and franchises of the Company, but also by now current earnings and an ample commerce on the route of the road, and have not to depend for their security upon a traffic which the road itself is expected to create.

Over Three Million Dollars have been already expended on the road.

Eighty-three miles of road are already completed and equipped, and show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is progressing rapidly towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America. Its large and extending population, and its immense yield of agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road.

The road also runs through the fertile and growing State of Minnesota. It traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms the shortest of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis.

We recommend these bonds with the greatest confidence as a safe and first-class investment.

All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

O. E. WOOD,
No. 25 Nassau-st.,
OFFERS FOR SALE
$50,000 BONDS OF CITY OF AUGUSTA, GA., 7 PER CENT., AT 87 1-2.
$50,000 BONDS OF CITY OF MACON, GA., 7 PER CENT., AT 82 1-2.
Issued for Macon and Augusta Railroad.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE
Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent. and 8 per cent.,
WANTED
by
O. E. WOOD,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $150,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. will be paid for the recovery of the whole or any portion of the following United States Government five-twenty coupon bonds, fraudently obtained from the undersigned:

Twenty-six bonds $1,000 each, issue of 1867:

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
55,098	65,624	48,397	184,209	26,844
48,434	65,623	194,978	144,414	4,811
46,243	185,478	171,105	144,415	173,500
69,349	189,205	129,629	198,999	106,528
69,350	48,399	41,788	201,658	28,681
14,581				

One bond $500, of same issue:

No. 84,917.

Fourteen bonds $1,000 each, issue of 1862:

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
73,003	5,532	71,223	10,671	14,252
73,004	52,132	71,224	20,446	48,128
73,005	71,222	67,514	20,447	

Two bonds $500 each, of same issue:

Nos.	Nos.
11,003	40,947

Notify James J. Kelso, Chief Detective, office No. 300 Mulberry-st.
CHARLES UNGER & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 5, 1870.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS. —Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, twenty-four bonds, numbered as follows: 69, 384, 218, 107, 31, 16, 525, 275, 282, 564, 318, 22, 146, 390, 491, 6, 310, 247, 131, 372, 150, 335, 193 and 116, of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1870. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 11, 1870.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLD-ers and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company, for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 4th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 23d instant, and reopened for transfers on the morning of the 5th day of April next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY of Brunswick are hereby notified to attend a special meeting at the office of the Company, No. 40 Exchange-place, Room No. 15, on MONDAY, March 21, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. F. GRADY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF MISSOURI SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF
DAVIESS COUNTY.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

THESE BONDS HAVE TWENTY YEARS TO RUN FROM JULY 1, 1869.

THE COUNTY HAS ISSUED $150,000 WHICH CONSTITUTES ENTIRE DEBT.

THE ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY AT LAST ASSESSMENT (YEAR 1868) WAS UPWARDS OF $3,600,000, WHICH IS INTENDED TO BE PLACED AT ABOUT ONE-HALF ITS ACTUAL VALUE. THUS THERE IS OVER $7,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY LIABLE FOR A DEBT OF $150,000.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THESE BONDS AT 68 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST. AT THIS PRICE THEY PAY OVER TWELVE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

ANY FURTHER INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS,
NO. 80 BROADWAY.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1888. INTEREST payable semi-annually at the Bank of America, in this City. For sale by
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN COUNTY BONDS
Wanted by
W. S. FIELDING,
NO. 65 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS.
ALSO,
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
Paying 10 and 12 per Cent.

Including an extensive variety of RAILROAD BONDS and other securities, all of first-class character, paying large dividends and interest at low rates for profitable investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock-Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock-Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

NOTICE.
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
SOUTHERN BRANCH,
NEOSHO VALLEY RAILROAD, KANSAS.

Pursuant to the deed of trust made to us by the above-named Company, under date of Nov. 14, 1868, to secure the payment of the mortgage bonds therein described by the mortgage, among other things of about 1,300,000 acres of land.

We hereby give notice to the holders of bonds under said mortgage that we are now prepared to redeem thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars of said bonds with money derived from the sale of lands embraced in said mortgage; that we will receive offers for the sale to us of said bonds to the amount of $30,000 until and including the 31st day of March, 1870, at our office, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, City of New-York.
RUSSELL SAGE, N. A. COWDREY, Trustees.
FEB. 12, 1870.

BALLIN & SANDER,
BANKERS,
No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 4, 1870, at No. 12 Pine-st., Room No. 3. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer book will be closed March 25, and be reopened April 6.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR twenty-five Trustees of the Harlem Dispensary will be held at the rooms of the institution on MONDAY, 21st instant, between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M.
WM. CALHOUN, Secretary.

CITY OF CHICAGO SEVEN PER cent. bonds, interest payable January and July, for sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 56 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW
Will draw interest from April 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH!
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.
Money deposited on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date at the rate of Six Per Cent. on all sums exceeding Five Dollars.
Interest paid or credited in July or January of each year.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward.
ONE DOLLAR received.
INTEREST COMMENCES April 1, and is payable in July.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited now will bear interest from April 1.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from APRIL 1.
FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.
$1 TO $5,000
may be deposited on or before April 1, and will receive interest at
SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO. TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 10, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COM-PANY have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York.

They have also declared a like dividend of Four per Cent. on the consolidation certificates of the Company, free of Government tax, payable on the same day, at the Union Trust Company, New-York. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 19th day of April next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURG, March 15, 1870.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.—GUARANTEED STOCK.—The third regular Quarterly Dividend of One and Three Fourths per Cent., free of Government tax, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the guaranteed stock of this Company, will be paid to the holders thereof, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, April 5, 1870. The transfer books of this stock will be closed on the 21st inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened April 6, 1870.
T. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURG, March 16, 1870.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, third mortgage income bonds, will be paid on the 5th of April, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City. The transfer books of these bonds will be closed on the 21st inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened April 6.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, March 17, 1870.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3 on each share of full stock, and $1 50 on each share of scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 22d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on FRIDAY, the 1st day of April next. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d of March to the 1st of April, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 14, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared to stockholders or their legal representatives the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also, a Six per Cent. Interest Dividend on the outstanding certificates of profits; both payable in cash on demand, free of Government tax; also, Twenty per Cent. in certificates, being the undivided profits of the year 1869.
WM. R. FLOWERY, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, S. C., March 3, 1870.

THE INTEREST MATURING APRIL 1, 1870, on the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after April 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York. NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State of South Carolina.

THE COUPONS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, Bloomington and Western Railway bonds, due April 1, 1870, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after April 1, at the Banking-house of TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st.
C. R. GRIGGS, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad bonds, due April 1, 1870, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after April 1, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.
C. R. GRIGGS, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK HAVE again added to the number of safes in their SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT. They have also opened a spacious room adjoining said VAULT for the accommodation of DEPOSITORS. LADIES also will find the arrangements all that can be desired. The rent of SAFES is from $15 to $60 per annum.

LITTLE GIANT
PORTABLE CONCRETE PRESS
Manufactures the best and cheapest
BUILDING BLOCKS
IN THE WORLD, FROM SAND OR GRAVEL.
NO BURNING!!!
Price $300, exclusive of Right. Send for pamphlet.
C. & F. HAWKINS,
No. 209 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

ARTICLES DE VOYAGE.—SOLE leather trunks, light wood trunks, for European and American travel; chairs for the steamers; elegant morocco, linen and Russia leather bags for traveling, shopping and bridal presents, &c., at No. 592 Broadway, (Metropolitan Hotel Building,) and corner Wall-st. and Broadway. JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—PEW NO. 17, side aisle, Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st. Address Box No. 2,186 Post-office.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIP-tion at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, New-York. All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

I have removed my office from No. 1 Wall-st. next door, to Nos. 3 and 5 Wall-st., where I shall have increased facilities for transacting the NOTE BUSINESS, in which I have been engaged for the last twelve years. Advances made and loans negotiated.
P. W. GALLAUDET, New-York.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR-riage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHY-sician, No. 37 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 80 pages, gratis.

A SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE OF FORTY years in the treatment of special diseases enables Dr. LEWIS to guarantee a perfect cure to the afflicted when all others have failed. Office, No. 7 Beach-st.

THE MOST CELEBRATED PHY-SICIAN in the City for the cure of nervous debility and private diseases is Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHAT-ham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1.000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Mar. 19
LAFAYETTE..........ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, April 16
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE..SATURDAY, April 30

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) first cabin $145; second cabin, $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, March 19, at 8 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Mar. 19, 7 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).......Tuesday, Mar. 22, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Mar. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, April 2, 7 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Nemesis, Wednes., M'ch 23	Tarifa, Thursday, April 7
Tripoli, Thursday, M'ch 24	Calabria, Wednes., April 13
China, Wedn'day, M'ch 30	Aleppo, Thursday, April 14
Siberia, Thursday, M'ch 31	Cuba, Wednesday, April 20
Java, Wednesday, April 6	Malta, Thursday, April 21

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.

First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.

First Cabin, to Paris..........................$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.

First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

CAMBRIA......March 19	COLUMBIA.......April 9
ANGLIA.........March 26	EUROPA...........April 16
AUSTRALIA.....April 2	INDIA...............April 24

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $34.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD....Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH. Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE....April 6, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING..........April 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.........April 20, at 9½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..April 27, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, March 19, at 7 A. M.
VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Wed'day, March 23, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $34 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE

TO EUROPE.

FOR BREMEN, COPENHAGEN, STETTIN AND HAVRE.

The first-class American steamship RISING STAR will be dispatched from Pier No. 43 North River on THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

Rates of Passage—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $20, gold.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., No. 103 Pearl-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage:
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH. Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, March 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Captain J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) March 24.

MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, March 31.

COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, April 7.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, March 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, April 2.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Captain J. B. EDWARDS, March 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, March 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY,
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 24, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP FLAG, Captain LIMBURNER, On WEDNESDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

Passage to Fernandina, $25.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, THOMAS H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, March 19, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD,

FROM FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.
FARE REDUCED,
TIME LESSENED,
DISTANCE SHORTENED,
TO
SAVANNAH,
JACKSONVILLE,

and to all points in

FLORIDA,

by the completion of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Invalids and others unwilling to expose themselves to the dangers and discomforts of an ocean voyage, should, by all means, take the

SHORT ALL RAIL ROUTE.

Tickets for sale at New-Jersey Railroad Ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st.; also, at Nos. 229 and 944 Broadway.

F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.
F. W. RANKIN, General Passenger Agent.
MARCH 12, 1870.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY.

Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN,

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 3¾ for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 19th... 8:30 A. M.	Monday, 21st.... 8:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 22d.....10:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d. 9:00 P. M.
Thursday, 24th.12:30 P. M.	Friday, 25th.....12:00 M.
Saturday, 26th... 2:30 P. M.	Monday, 28th.... 2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 29th... 2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 30th 7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 30th 3:00 P. M.	

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND PENFOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 130 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of March, 1870.

THOMAS H. FAILE, CHARLES P. LEVERICH, } Executors.

mh18-law6mF*

HELP WANTED.

GENTLEMEN OF GOOD ADDRESS and large acquaintance are wanted by a Mutual Life Insurance Company to canvass in New-York and vicinity. The Company stands high, its plan is simple, and its business is conducted with a careful economy, which is the best "inducement" that can be offered to the public, as its successful record has fully proven. Address Box No. 2,840 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COOK, TO DO PLAIN COOKing; also a chamber-maid and seamstress; Germans preferred, but none but Protestants wanted. Such as can bring undoubted recommendations apply, before 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 120 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LADY'S MAID, who would also take charge of a child ten years old. Apply at No. 24 Washington-square, before 12 o'clock.

COOK WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, perfectly competent in all its branches; none other need apply at No. 11 West 37th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS old, living with his parents. Address, in handwriting, M. McNEAL, No. 79 Cedar-st., New-York.

WANTED—AT NO. 137 WEST 21ST-ST., AN experienced waitress and chamber-maid. Good references required.

$10 A DAY.—AGENTS WANTED, MALE and female. No. 117 Nassau-st., Room No. 22.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as cook in a private family; is an excellent cook; has no objection to assist in part of the washing, or without washing; best City reference; private family only; none other need apply. Call for two days at No. [illegible] 3d-av., between [illegible] and [illegible] sts., over carpet store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women; one as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; very neat in her kitchen; is a good cook; the other as first-class laundress; understands her business; City reference; would go to the country with a private family. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER, MILLIner, and general family seamstress; can cut and trim; understands all kinds of sewing, children's clothing, &c.; would go out by the day or week; terms low. Address, one week, Mrs. J. UNDERHILL, No. 31 1st-av., stating time and place of interview.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general house-work by a smart, capable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer and good cook; a trustworthy, respectful and neat servant; reference given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands the care of children; has lived in first-class families; or would do chamber work and sewing. Can be seen at No. 543 6th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—BY A WELSH WOMAN, FAMilies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house; mending and repairing done; also, shirt and dress making; good City reference. Call for one week at No. 810 Washington-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS companion to a lady, or young ladies going abroad or to travel; writes a fine hand and does all kinds of fine sewing; would make herself useful. Address H, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City references. Call at No. 163 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker going out by the day, a few more engagements; fits beautifully; cuts and trims in all the latest styles. Address for one week, No. 414 7th-av., near 33d-st., over the store, front room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUAtion as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 320 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 311 7th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can work on Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker machines; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 West 41st-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamber work, or would wait upon an elderly lady or grown-up children; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 102 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, about 25, as cook, or would assist in the washing; good bread and pastry baker; one and a half years' City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av., old No. 329.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the charge of an infant from birth, or growing children; City or country; best testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK in a private family; is a first-rate baker, and understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries, &c.; best City reference. Call at or address No. 143 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITuation as nurse for one or two children in a Protestant gentleman's family; is a good sewer; best City reference. Apply at No. 329 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as chamber-maid or first-class waitress; two years and seven months' reference from her last place. Call at No. 164 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, lately landed, a situation to do chamber work and waiting, or chamber work and nursing, in a private family; well experience in the old country. Call at No. 315 East 26th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as vegetable gardener; competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands the care of horse; can milk; good references from last place. Address J. K., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., old No. 329, situations for professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, house-workers, young girls, and those lately landed.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the charge of an infant from its birth, or grown children; City or country; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av., old No. 329.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND TIDY COLored woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; has eleven months' City reference. Her former employer can be seen at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, about 25, as cook; or would assist in the washing; good bread and pastry baker; one and a half years' City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av., old No. 329.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; has no objection to the country; has first-class references. Address J. J. Mc., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A small, private family; is a first-class laundress; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 115 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD French cook in a private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 1,257 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as gardener; experienced in public and private gardening; guarantees satisfaction to those employing him. Address T. H. K., No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young girl, a situation to do plain sewing and light chamber-work. Can be seen for two days at No. 424 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Welsh woman, Protestant, as nurse, and will do plain sewing; has good City references from her last last place. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; one who is competent to take the entire charge of the kitchen; an excellent baker; can give the best of City reference. Call at 224 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO COLORED GIRLS, situations as nurses in a first-class family; references from last place. Address for two days NURSE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an American Protestant; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children and do chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 207 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse and plain sewing; best of City reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 120 East 32d-st.; ring bell No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress; best of City references. Call at No. 426 4th-av., in the store, near 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS in a first-class private family; best City reference. Call at No. 229 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUation as nurse; has good City recommendations; is thoroughly competent. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general house work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st.

TO TRAVELERS.

A lady conversant with the English, French and German languages, wishes to go abroad with a family as companion or interpreter; the best of references given and required. Address Box No. 3,699 New-York Post-office.

SIMMS' OFFICE, NO. 132 WEST 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., is prepared to supply all classes of colored servants, having made arrangements to bring as many servants from the South as may be called for; we shall make it a specialty to supply the country applicants.

MRS. E. DEAN, LADIES' NURSE, residence No. 25 Clymer-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored young man as waiter in a private family; very attentive to his business and obliging; good references can be given from his last employer. Apply at No. 30 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, or address T. ABBOTT.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH married man as gardener; no children; understands vegetable and fruit raising; no objection to taking care of a farm for which he is fully competent; well recommended from previous employers. Address J. M., Portchester, New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent, Protestant married man, with one child; understands greenhouse, grapery, and farming; wife can take charge of dairy; City reference. Address T. G., seed store, 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman and groom on a gentleman's place in the country; will be found willing and obliging. Call on or address WM. WILSON, No. 132 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady young man; understands the care and treatment of horses; would assist in the garden if required; the best of reference. Address J. N., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman, as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; no objections to the country; good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 100 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an industrious single man; perfectly understands his business; is an excellent groom and driver; is civil, willing and obliging; best City reference. Address J., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man, with one child; best of reference as to both from New-York men. Address T. W., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A Protestant, a situation as gardener; understands gardening in all its branches; good reference. Address G. G., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife on a farm or gentleman's place; the man understands farming and cattle, driving, &c.; the wife is a good cook and baker and first-class laundress; understands milk, &c.; are both respectable, willing, reliable and good help. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a steady, industrious man; understands the care of horses, driving, gardening, farming, milking, &c.; is responsible and trusty, and will hire for very moderate wages; best of reference. Apply or address No. 15 Court-st., corner Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable Protestant young, newly-married man; understands horses, harness and carriages, and is a careful City driver; the wife as first-class laundress; both have the best of City reference from their last employer. Address S. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the business in all its branches; has first-class references for City and country, and seen by employer; when tested will suit. Address J. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotchman; married; has two children; understands the business thoroughly in all its branches, greenhouses, grapery, vegetables and fruit; has three years' first-class reference. Call on or address JAMES L. M., No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York, seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant married man without any incumbrance; he thoroughly understands farming, gardening and stock raising, and capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; has three years' reference from his last employer. Address T. C., Ridgewood, N. J. Post-office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by an unmarried German, who has experience in this country and understands the different branches of his business; reference given. Address J., gardener, care of F. Manner, No. 103 Allen-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a young man of light weight; good reference; married; no family; thoroughly understands his business in the above capacity. Address for two days M. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, who knows how to milk and do the general jobs on a gentleman's place. Address M. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant man; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—Sales rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS.

We beg leave to announce to our patrons and art lovers that we shall sell by auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 17 and 18, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, the collection of Messrs. L. PRANG & CO., of Boston, comprising all of the ORIGINAL PAINTINGS from which the celebrated CHROMOS and PUBLICATIONS of that firm have been made. Most of the pictures in the collection were painted to order, and embrace many gems of American and foreign art. Also the private collection of a gentleman of this City. Among them are the following artists, viz.:

George Inness, Eastman Johnson, J. G. Brown,
J. F. Kensett, A. F. Tait, S. Colman,
Thos. Hill, E. Moran, M. F. H. DeHaas,
J. R. Brevoort, L. M. Spencer, G. C. Lambdin,
W. M. Brown, V. Granbery, F. Rondel,
R. A. Blakelock, E. Forbes, T. P. Rossiter,
J. A. Hekking, A. Mario, F. Peel,
T. Adams, G. E. Niles, H. A. Ferguson,
Bobbe, J. Coomans, B. B. G. Stone,
T. Lobrichon, J. Morviller, H. Von Seben,
F. Schlesinger, De Vos, Lemmens,
Van Wyngaert, W. Cruickshank, Giraud,
A. Couder, H. Ronner,

and others of equal celebrity, including some fine water-colors.

They will be on exhibition on and after Tuesday, the 15th inst., until sale, day and evening.

Catalogues will be sent by mail if requested.

ART SALE.

GALLERY OF ART, NO. 845 BROADWAY.

GRAND EXHIBITION

of the great historical and magnificent gallery-paintings of A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp.

The entire collection, numbering about 200 superior medium-sized parlor pictures, the most of them new, fresh and admirable works of art, recently selected by Mr. D'Huyvetter from the following most popular and favorite artists of the French, English, Belgian, Dusseldorf and American schools. Not before exhibited, and none of them chromoed:

Martin Laport, J. O. Eaton, J. Van Lerius,
E. Verboeckhoven, J. B. Bristol, Van Lemputen,
J. F. Kensett, David Col,
H. Von Seben, Mrs. Beers, V. Vanhove,
L. Schaetels, E. Gay, Backalowicz,
L. De Beul, Jerome Thompson, Theo. Gerard,
C. C. Lassalle, E. Accard,
L. Touisant, Wm. Hart, H. Fuechsel,
H. F. Schaefels, R. Mignot, and many others.
L. Lassalle, John Pope,

The above, together with the three charming historical paintings by H. F. Schaefels, J. Van Lerius and Ferdinand Pauwels, heretofore exhibited, (and offered at private sale only,) will now be sold without any reserve, at Barker's Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 23d and 24th of March, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

ART SALE. SPECIAL.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 18 and 19, at 7½ o'clock.

MR. CHARLES L. FROST'S PAINTINGS, comprising choice examples of the French, Belgian, Dusseldorf, English and American schools, will be sold by auction at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place, without any reserve or limitation whatever. Among the Paintings are specimens by—

FOREIGN:

Carl Hubner, Toussaint, Moulinet,
Joostens, H. Vernet, Bakalowicz,
Seignac, Von Schendel, Carolus,
Vaarberg, Delaroche, Musin,

AMERICAN:

S. R. Gifford, Kensett, Casilear,
Shattuck, J. M. Hart, Wm. Hart,
Cropsey, Sonntag, Inman,
Ranney, Thos. Hicks, Bospham,
Eastman Johnson.

Catalogues ready. Paintings on exhibition day and evening. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, } COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870. }

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises. GEORGE W. WATERMAN, Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—Sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

On SATURDAY, March 19, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts:

A general assortment of household furniture, consisting of carpets, parlor suites in bismarck and blue reps, center tables, mirrors, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, mattresses, fine bronzes, carcel lamps. Also, a splendid collection of native and foreign birds, preserved in the best manner by Wm. Galbraith, arranged in groups, singly, on sprays and in glass shades of all sizes, suitable for the parlor or cabinet.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

24 large cases of surgical instruments, made to order by celebrated makers, viz.: Kern, Kolbe, Reinhart and others, some of which are splendid instruments, and in good condition. To be sold without reserve.

ALSO,

Several rosewood and mahogany frame grand and square pianos.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FOURTH MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEgant cabinet furniture, By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his sales room, No. 60 Liberty-st.; one of the largest and most valuable sales of first-class furniture ever offered at public sale. The stock comprises every variety of parlor, drawing-room, chamber, dining room and hall furniture, in rose-wood, black-walnut, bois-de-rose and buhl; also a large quantity of Paris-made furniture, of the most unique and modern styles.

Purchasers can have their furniture stored until May 1 free of charge.

The sales will continue every TUESDAY and FRIDAY until the stock is sold.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 18, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 6 East River:

3,742 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,000 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

Cargo of bark *Iron Queen*, from Messina. Immediately after on Pier No. 4 East River:

2,880 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
900 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

Cargo schooner *Leif*, from Messina.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—WE SHALL GIVE ESPECIAL ATTENTION, AS USUAL FOR 22 YEARS PAST, TO SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT THE RESIDENCE OF FAMILIES BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING; WILL ALSO HOLD REGULAR WEEKLY SALES AT OUR SPACIOUS SALES ROOMS, NO. 95 CHAMBERS-ST. AND NO. 77 READE-ST., FOR THOSE DESIRING THIS MEDIUM OF SALE.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND hand furniture, piano, French-plate mirrors, twenty or thirty carpets, oil-cloths, books, paintings, &c., &c., THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 53 East 131st-st., near Broadway. Catalogues early this morning, and no postponement on any account.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE EXCHANGE Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, March 21, at 12½ o'clock P. M., on that day, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, one hundred and thirty First Mortgage Bonds of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company, at $500 each.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA. Carl Rosa, C. D. Hess & Co., Directors; D. de Vivo, Business Manager; Henry Prince, Stage Manager. THIS FRIDAY, March 18—ONLY TIME. MARTHA. MARTHA. MARTHA. with [illegible] excellent cast and the GREAT ENGLISH FAIR SCENE. PAREPA-ROSA in her great role of MARTHA. Mrs. E. SEGUIN, CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, HALL. Conductor, Mr. CARL ROSA. TO-MORROW (Saturday) at 1 o'clock, ONLY GRAND GALA MATINEE—MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. MONDAY—DER FREISCHUTZ—first time in English—with PAREPA-ROSA and the full chorus of ARION SOCIETY, with an unrivaled cast. In preparation, BLACK DOMINO, and OBERON. Tickets for sale at the Academy, at Schirmer's, No. 701, and at No. 114 Broadway, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND MATINEE.
MARRIAGE OF FIGARO, (Figaro's Hochzeit.)
SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock. Doors open at 12.
ONLY GRAND GALA MATINEE
of Mozart's master-work, MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
Matinee admission, $1; reserved seats, 50c. extra.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, March 18, 1870.

First time at this theater of John Brougham's very successful drama, in three acts and a prologue, entitled the

EMERALD RING.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS in their original characters of MIKE and MAGGIE MACARTY, supported by an excellent cast.

THE SCENERY, PROPERTIES, APPOINTMENTS, &c.,

NEW. NEW. NEW. NEW.

In the course of the piece Telbin's world renowned PANORAMA OF KILLARNEY will be presented.

SATURDAY NEXT, AT 2, FIRST EMERALD RING MATINEE.

THEATER FRANCAIS.—LA PERICHOLE

THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 18, at 8, BENEFIT OF MLLE. BRIOT. LA PERICHOLE.

Mlle. BRIOT..............................PERICHOLE

The other parts by Messrs. GIRREBEUCK, DUCHESNE, BURGOIN, LEONARD, and the Parisian Company. Chorus and orchestra under the direction of Mons. Van Ghel. Seats at Schirmer's, Ruiman's, No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT...Director.

MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENTS
IN HORSEMANSHIP
BY THE
THREE GREAT RIDERS OF THE PERIOD.
SENSATIONAL GYMNASTICS
by the Acrobatic Troupe.
THE ARABIAN TRICK HORSE ALEXANDER.

Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

WALLACK'S.

LOST AT SEA.
LOST AT SEA.
LOST AT SEA.
LOST AT SEA.
LOST AT SEA.
LOST AT SEA.
LOST AT SEA.

MATINEE,
MATINEE,
MATINEE,
MATINEE,
MATINEE,
MATINEE,
MATINEE,
MATINEE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Rehearsal, FRIDAY, March 18, at 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Liszt's Symphony to Dante's "Divina Comedia."
ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Auxiliary Instruments, Chorus of Boys,
With Organ Accompaniment.

Herr CARL BERGMANN..............................Conductor
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SATURDAY POPULAR MATINEE, MARCH 19.
Mme. ANNA BISHOP, Prima Donna.
Signor P. CENTEMERI, Baritone.
Mr. FRANK GILDER, Pianist.
Mr. WALTER R. JOHNSTON, Organist.
Mr. A. L. MORA, Conductor.

Owing to the great popularity of these concerts, doors will open at 2; concert at 3 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.—The lecture on SATURDAY, 19th inst., will be delivered in the great hall at 8 P. M., by Prof. CHAS. F. CHANDLER, M. P., of Columbia College, on "Petroleum."

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

N. B.—A few vacancies exist in the free class in telegraphy for young men. Applicants can procure circulars at the office of the Cooper Union.

LECTURES

LECTURE—COOPER INSTITUTE, ROOM No. 24, first floor, by Prof. V. CLEMENT, of New-York. Subject—*Water.* On MONDAY EVENING, March 21, at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets, 50 cents. Secured at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway, at Christern's, No. 77 University-place.

PROF. B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS
AT
ASSOCIATION HALL TO-NIGHT.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. PUTNAM, NO. 6 EAST 23D-ST., (Madison-square,) will have a suite of rooms vacated April 1, to rent with private table only.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—FRONT AND back parlor, suitable for a doctor or dentist; also, a second floor neatly furnished for gentleman, with breakfast if required; gas, bath, &c. No. 131 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

COMMODIOUS APARTMENTS TO rent permanently to a gentleman, without board; parlor and bedroom or entire second floor; location near Union-square and 5th-av. Address Post-office Box No. 5,243.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET to a gentleman a large and handsomely furnished bedroom on the second floor, without board. Apply at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.—A FINE SUITE of rooms on second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife; with or without board; location desirable; no moving.

NO. 71 WEST 23D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Large and small rooms with excellent board for families or single gentlemen, at reduced prices; house first-class; references.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.—A FINE SUITE of rooms on second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; location desirable; no moving.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 299, CORNER OF 31ST-ST.—Apartments with board; strictly first-class; references given and required.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A neatly-furnished room in the neighborhood of Madison-square; without board; reference required. Address P., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, stating terms.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A COMfortable room and board in a private family; price not exceeding $35 a month. Address Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Woods' Buildings, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Sockanosset Hill, in Cranston.

The Reservoir is to be a first-class work, of nearly triangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and nineteen feet deep, with inlet and outlet chambers and connecting conduit.

Plans may be seen and specifications and forms, and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.

M. B. LOCKWOOD, CHAS. E. CARPENTER, JOSEPH J. COOKE, } Water Commissioners.

J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 24, 1870.

OFFICE UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS. (ENTRANCE ON GREENE-ST.,) POST-OFFICE BOX NO. 1,811, NEW-YORK CITY, March 7, 1870. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLIcate, will be received at this office until the 5th day of April, 1870, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the purchasing, deliverable at the points where stored, of the following named ordnance stores, to wit:

2,193 artillery valise saddles, repaired.
1,100 artillery valise saddles, repairable.
5,363 artillery collars,
At St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri.
539 artillery collars,
At Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Terms cash, in Government funds, ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of the stores.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned indorsed "Proposals for purchasing Saddles and Collars."

Samples can be seen at this agency or the arsenals. For further information apply to the undersigned, S. CRISPIN, Brevet Col. U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

FISHER & BIRD,

NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE works, formerly No. 32 1st-av., now Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, tiles, wainscoting, latest designs at greatly reduced prices.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N.Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—[illegible]

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and [illegible] manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 o'clock.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

In consequence of the
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA OF
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
it will be performed
EVERY EVENING,
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ P. M.
Produced, after careful preparation, with
NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS,
COSTUMES, and MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
And a
STRONG AND POWERFUL CAST.
STRONG AND POWERFUL CAST.
THE GREAT SCENES
THE GREAT SCENES
Will take place at the following times:
THE DRAWING-ROOM AT ACTON,
At 8 o'clock.
EXTERIOR OF ACTON VILLA,
At 8:50.
THE PIER AT HUNGERFORD,
At 9.
THE BANKING-HOUSE,
At 10:07.
THE MARVELOUSLY REAL
BURNING ATTIC,
At 10:25.
THE WHOLE CONCLUDING at 11 o'clock.

In preparation a new comedy by Tom Taylor.

Also, two legitimate old comedies that have not been acted for several years.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ELEVENTH AND LAST WEEK OF HAMLET.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
HAMLET.

ELEVENTH AND LAST HAMLET MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, March 19, at 1 o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of the engagement of
EMMA WALLER,
and of her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES.

NEXT WEEK,
EDWIN BOOTH
as SIR GILES OVERREACH
and CLAUDE MELNOTTE.

MACBETH in active preparation.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the box office of theater, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co. 711 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATER.

BRIAN BOROIHME, BEN BOWLIN, NAT FELL.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, SUNDAY EVENING.

FREE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, DAY AND EVENING.

Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place. Mr. CHARLES L. FROST'S collection of paintings, to be sold by auction FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS. Catalogues ready, and paintings on exhibition as above.

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE Great Historical Paintings, consisting of the "Court of Queen Jane the First, of Naples," a picture of unusual merit and grandeur, by F. Pauwels; "Esmeralda and Her Intelligent Companion Djali," from Victor Hugo's thrilling romance, *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*; and the powerfully-painted battle-scene from Motley's *Rise of the Dutch Republic*, together with about 200 of the finest productions of modern art. Open day and evening at BARKER'S Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's.

INSTRUCTION.

DOLBEAR'S WRITING PARLORS for ladies, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, over Aitken & Miller's. Ladies desiring first-class instruction in penmanship are invited to call.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE

AT
NEWPORT, R. I.

The subscriber will be prepared (D. V.) to read with pupils for the American and English Universities, at his residence in Newport, during the approaching Summer season. He also receives four pupils as boarders. Terms can be learned on application.

As only a few hours daily are still disengaged, an early application is suggested.

E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.
MOUNT VERNON-COURT, NEWPORT, R. I., } Feb. 15, 1870. }

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I.
J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.

Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

AMENIA SEMINARY.

AMENIA, N. Y.

Term begins April 19. Family care of lads. Thorough preparation for college.

S. T. FROST, A.M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., commences its fifty-seventh semi-annual session May 4. For circulars, address BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AND Claverack College; for both sexes. Term opens April 4. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N.Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $210. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—AT Danbury, Conn.; Spring term commences April 4. For terms apply to C. M. WHITE, Principal, Box No. 19 Danbury Post-office.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Sharon, Conn.—Spring term commences March 21. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Sigiar, Newburgh, N. Y.

TELEGRAPHY PRACTICALLY taught, with the use of instruments, at TOWNSEND'S Business College, No. 186 Bowery.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY:
THE MOST WONDERFUL BOOK OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
A CURIOUS BOOK FOR CURIOUS PEOPLE, AND A GOOD BOOK FOR EVERY ONE!

PLAIN HOME TALK

AND

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

By E. B. FOOTE, M. D.

A new book by a popular author. 912 pages. 200 illustrations. Price $3 25. Sample copy sent post-paid on receipt of price.

Sold only by the Publishers or their duly authorized agents.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW the Causes of Disease; How to Avoid It; How to get the Better of It; How to Live Comfortably and Die Happy;

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW What to Eat; What to Drink; What are Good Habits; What are Bad Habits;

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW the effects of Sexual Starvation; Prostitution; Continence on one hand and Vice on the other;

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how to have Healthy Babies; How to Keep them Healthy; How to Grow up Healthy; and die only of Old Age;

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW all about Common Sense Remedies; Electricity; Animal Magnetism; and who believe in it;

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW what are Chronic Diseases; Their Variety and Treatment; From Headache to Consumption; From Scrofula to Syphilis;

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW all about Diseases peculiar to Women; To Girlhood; To the Maiden; To the Wife and Mother; Read "Private Words to Women."

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW Valuable Hints to the Childless; How to Overcome Barrenness; How to Become a Father; How to Become a Mother;

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW all about Diseases Peculiar to Men; Their Nature and Treatment; Impotency; Seminal Weakness, &c.;

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW all about the Sexual Organs; Cause of their Disgrace; Their Influence on Development; on Woman and Civilization;

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW all about Marriage; Its History, Polygamy and Monogamy; Polyandry and Free Love;

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW the facts about Marriage in the New World; Marriage in the Old World; Sexual Immorality; and its Remedy;

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW the Philosophy of Elopements; Adaptation in Marriage; Philosophy of Child Marking; How to Perfect Marriage;

And a thousand things
NEVER PUBLISHED BEFORE,
READ THIS WONDERFUL BOOK.
PLAIN HOME TALK
AND
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A CURIOUS BOOK FOR CURIOUS PEOPLE.
A SENSIBLE BOOK FOR SENSIBLE PEOPLE.
AND A GOOD BOOK FOR EVERYONE.

AGENTS WANTED!

Send for full table of contents of this wonderful book, and terms. Address WELLS & COFFIN, Publishers, No. 432 Broome-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr........................Proprietor

SPECIE PAYMENTS RESUMED.

NOTICE.—Patrons of the Grand Opera House purchasing tickets will receive their change in coin.

SIXTH WEEK
of the legitimate success, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
witnessed in thirty representations by upward of
120,000
delighted visitors from New-York and vicinity.
THE DEMON CANCAN.
TERPSICHOREAN AEROSTATICS.
THE EGYPTIAN BALLET.
THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Seats secured ten days in advance, at the box office, also at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railroad Ticket Office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET. EVERY EVENING AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.	FIFTH WEEK. Fifth Week. Fifth Week. Over 53,000 persons have bestowed their universal laudations on Mr. GEO. L. FOX'S incomparable impersonation of HAMLET, together with the general production of this amusing Travestie. The ablest and most reliable critics of the Metropolis have declared Mr. G. L. FOX the Comic Muse of the present century. Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE

At the box office and at the theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER, 24th-st., near Broadway.

EVERY EVENING, THE GREAT PARISIAN SENSATION.

FROU FROU!

MATINEES OF FROU FROU, EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.

THE GREAT COMEDY OF CONTEMPORANEOUS SOCIETY.

"FROU FROU!"—The *Herald* calls it: "A perfect play, perfectly acted."

WALLACK'S.

MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE
MATINEE OF MATINEE
MATINEE LOST AT SEA. MATINEE
LOST AT SEA. LOST AT SEA.
LOST AT SEA.
SATURDAY, MARCH 19, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

(Successor to Barnum's.)
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 30TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
BLONDES EVERY EVENING IN PYGMALION.
MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2.
WILLIAM TELL, (burlesque.)
BORN TO GOOD LUCK. DOMINICK MURRAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway.
FIRST WEEK OF THE
FEMALE BROKERS
OF
WALL-STREET.
GOOD-HAUL & LAUGH-LIN.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

NO. 720 BROADWAY.

LE PETIT FAUST,	LEON.
LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN,	KELLY.
LADDER OF FAME,	LEON.
LE PETIT FAUST,	LISCHEN.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS
FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

MUSICAL.

DECKER BROTHERS

(Formerly of No. 91 Bleecker-st.)

Beg to inform the public that they have opened their

NEW PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS

AT NO. 33 UNION-SQUARE.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RICHARD D. LATHROP, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register, on the fifth day of April, A. D. 1870, at twelve o'clock M. S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of February, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM F. NAST, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 1st day of April, A. D., 1870, at 12 o'clock M. S. R. HARLOW, United States Marshal as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARTHUR W. DESPARD and GEORGE C. WOOD, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Arthur W. Despard and George C. Wood, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of April, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of March, 1870.

mh11-law4wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN E. SCHWARZ and JAMES C. REEVE, Bankrupts.—Herman E. Schwarz, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court—Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1870.

mh4-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. COLLINS and JAMES M. PATTEE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 28th day of February, A. D. 1870.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of their appointment as assignees of Joseph H. Collins and James M. Pattee, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.

MAUCER M. BACKUS, WM. MOSER, } Assignees.

mh4-law3wF*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN McHARG against JOHN A. PHILLIPS.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 257 Broadway, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of forty thousand dollars, with interest from the 7th day of March, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1870.

HILTON, CAMPBELL & BELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the County Clerk for the County of New-York, at the City Hall, City of New-York, on the 10th day of March, 1870.

HILTON, CAMPBELL & BELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

mh11-law6w-F*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of Westchester.—WILLIAM PERRY, plaintiff, vs. LETITIA IDA JONES, Hannah Van Wyck and Caroline Van Wyck, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Tarrytown in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Feb. 5, 1870.

E. H. RUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, Tarrytown, N. Y.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County on the 11th day of February, 1870.

E. H. HUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

f18-law7wF*

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

How the Day Was Observed Here and Elsewhere.

Imposing Parade in This City—Festivals in the Evening—Incidents, Accidents and Crimes.

Our Irish fellow-citizens had a magnificent day yesterday for their demonstration in honor of St. Patrick, and made the most of the occasion. They feasted and marched to their hearts' and soles' content. The air was cold and bracing, and bore here and there a snow-flake as a gentle reminder of the stormy anniversaries past, marking more strongly the contrast with the pleasant weather of the present. A brisk breeze unfurled and painted flat upon the sky the banners and streamers that were displayed from numerous housetops and from the shipping in the harbor. The horses attached to numerous omnibusses, street-cars, drays, and all manner of vehicles, were bedecked with little green flags, and half the people that filled the streets evinced their interest in what was going on by "a-wearin' of the green."

Early in the day the clans began to gather, and in all parts of the City the music of brass bands filled the air, giving martial note of the preparations for the grand pageant. Crowds of women and children shivered patiently in the streets for hours waiting to see the procession. Policemen took possession of the line of march, turned off the stages, carriages and carts, stopped the cars, drove back the crowd from time to time, and thus managed to keep their own blood circulating and causing that of others occasionally to boil, on this windy, nipping St. Patrick's Day in the morning. But it was well on into the afternoon before his Honor the Mayor, who so loves Ireland and the suffragators thereof that he sought and obtained permission to ride in a barouche in the procession, had taken his place in the line; the military and the civic legions were ready for the word "March," and the Grand Marshal, JAMES REILLY, Esq., mounted on a charger richly caparisoned, placed himself at the head of the column and put it in motion.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession had formed on Second-avenue, the right of the line resting on Tenth-street, where a brass six-pounder was planted, to be used for giving the signal to march. It was long after the hour designated in the official programme before the brass gun was fired as a signal for the long column to begin its march down Second-avenue, through Second-street, the Bowery, Chatham-street, across the City Hall Park, up Bradway, through Union-square, Fourteenth-street, Ninth-avenue, Twenty-third-street, First-avenue and Eighth-street to the Cooper Union, where the column was dismissed. The programme was, however, finally carried out, to the delight, not only of the crowds who had gathered about the City Hall from an early hour, but also to the gratification of all the Irish citizens who had gathered along the line of march.

Capt. MILLS, with a detachment of the Broadway Squad, preceded the column. The various societies looked and marched well. There were many bands of music, and hundreds of beautiful banners in line. As the procession passed the City Hall it was reviewed by Mayor HALL, the heads of departments and the members of the Common Council.

The following civic societies, in addition to the Sixty-ninth Regiment and the Fenian Legion, participated in the march:

Ancient Order of Hibernians, of New-York; Ancient Order of Hibernians, of Morrisania; Longshoremen's U. B. Society; Quarrymen's U. B. Society; Laborers' U. B. Society, five divisions; Benevolent Society of the United Sons of Erin; St. Bridget's Mutual Benefit and Benevolent Society; St. Peter's R. R. Mutual Benefit and Benevolent Society, of New-Brighton, S. I.; St. Joseph's Mutual Benefit and Benevolent Society, of New-Brighton, S. I.; Roman Catholic Benevolent Society of St. Vincent de Paul's Church, Brooklyn, E. D.; St. James' R. C. T. A. B. Society; St. Peter's R. C. T. A. B. Society; Immaculate Conception T. A. B. Society; Transfiguration R. C. T. A. B. Society; Young Men's St. James' R. C. T. A. B. Society; St. Gabriel's R. C. T. A. B. Society; St Columbia's R. C. T. A. B. Society; St. Bridget's R. C. T. A. B. Society; St. Michael's R. C. T. A. B. Society; Young Men's Immaculate Conception R. C. T. A. B. Society; St. Mary's R. C. T. A. B. Society, of Williamsburg, E. D.; St. Vincent Ferrer's R. C. T. A. B. Society; Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B. (Parent) Society; Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B. Society, Branch No. 1; Young Men's Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B. Society, Branch No. 1; Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B. Society, Branch No. 2; Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 2, of New-York; Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 3, of New-York; Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 3, Brooklyn, E. D.; Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 5, of New-York; Young Men's Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 3, of New-York; Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 9, of New-York.

Conspicuous in the line were Mayor HALL, Police Commissioner BRENNAN and Rev. Father CORRIGAN, of Cork, Ireland, who were guests of the civic societies by especial invitation.

As the procession passed Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, a salute of seventeen guns, corresponding with the date of the day, was fired by the friends of Grand Marshal James Reilly in his honor. The Grand Marshal was much surprised, but repeatedly bowed his acknowledgements, while the band in front struck up "Hail to the Chief." There were upwards of ten thousand men in the procession, which was the grandest display of the kind ever seen in this City.

MASS AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral, in the morning, the festival was marked by the celebration of a solemn high mass, Vicar-General STARRS acting as celebrant, assisted by Rev. Dr. McSWEENEY as deacon, Rev. JAMES McGEAN as sub deacon and Rev. JOHN KEARNEY as master of ceremonies. Rev. Fathers PRESTON, O'CONNOR and CURRAN were also present. SCHMIDT'S fourth mass was performed. An eloquent panegyric on St. Patrick and his mission was pronounced by Rev. MICHAEL J. O'FARRELL. The altar was tastefully decorated and the church was densely crowded.

Dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick held their eighty-sixth anniversary dinner at the St. James Hotel, last evening. Hon. Judge CHAS. P. DALY presided. At the President's table were present, as invited guests, Major-Gen. IRVEN McDOWELL, Hon. JOHN McKEON, JOHN D. DALE, President of the St. George's, Hon. ELLIOT C. COWDIN, of the New-England, Mr. GORDON, President of the St. Andrew's, and Mr. McDONALD, President of the St. Nicholas Society.

After full justice had been done to the edibles, Judge DALY called the Society to order, and congratulated the members on the fact that the organization had now reached its eighty-sixth anniversary, and on the further fact that it is the oldest representative organization of the Irish race in America. He thanked the Society for having re-elected him to its Presidency, and, after making some very comic allusions to Ireland, Irish customs and St. Patrick, proposed the first regular toast:

Our Eighty-sixth Anniversary—St. Patrick's Day and its many memories.

"Long, long, be our hearts with their memories filled,
Like the vase in which roses have once been distilled;
You may break, you may ruin, the vase, if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

Mr. WM. SMITH, in response, favored the company with the comic song entitled "Paddy's Wedding."

The second toast was:

The United States.

"Friends, fill up the brimming cup
In brotherly communion;
Here's blood and blows for the foreign foe,
And God preserve the Union."

JOHN SHEA, Esq., responded to this sentiment. He alluded to the fact that these were now, indeed, the "United" States, and after having passed through the terrible ordeal of civil war, the permanence of the Union is assured. He spoke also of the Pacific Railway and of the late GEORGE PEABODY as examples of American enterprise and American philanthropy, and closed with a high eulogium on the nation which is honored by being the possessor of the one and the birth-place of the other.

The third toast was

Ireland.

"She is a rich and a rare land,
A fresh and a fair land,
A dear and a rare land,
This old land of mine."

DENNIS MAHONY, Esq., responded. After referring to the beautiful natural scenery of Ireland; and the general characteristics of the Irish people, he spoke of the great governmental reforms going on in Ireland, and closed by expressing the opinion that the course now being pursued by the English Government bids fair to remove every cause of complaint formerly entertained by the Irish people against that Government.

The next toast was

Civil and Religious Liberty.

"Shall I ask the brave soldier who fights by my side
In the cause of mankind, if our creeds do agree?
Shall I give up the friend I have valued and tried
If he kneel not before the same altar with me?
From the heretic girl of my soul should I fly,
To seek somewhere else a more orthodox kiss?
No! perish the hearts and the hands that would try
Truth, valor and love by a standard like this."

Hon. JOHN McKEON responded, alluding to the great strides that the principle of civil and religious liberty had made even during his lifetime, beginning with Catholic emancipation in Ireland. He spoke of the present condition of the world in this respect—Protestant Prussia putting Catholic schools on an equality with all others; Catholic Austria putting the control of its armies into the hands of a Lutheran General unhesitatingly, and Catholic France putting Protestant and Jewish schools on an equality with Catholic educational institutions. He then spoke of the proposed suspension of the habeas corpus in Ireland, deprecating it as unwise, and prophesying that it would be a serious blot on the hitherto admirable administration of Mr. GLADSTONE, who had ever been the friend of civil and religious liberty. Mr. McKEON concluded by eulogizing the principle of liberty upon which this Government was founded, and by hoping that there would ever be in this country, as now, equality of religious opinions—superiority of none.

The fifth toast was

The City of New-York—[In the confederated strength and united counsels of a great city, public liberty finds a safeguard that extends itself to the remote inhabitant who never puts his foot within its gates.—CURRAN.]

Responded to by Rev. Dr. JAMES THOMPSON.

"The Army and Navy," was the sixth toast, to which Major-Gen. IRWIN McDOWELL responded. It was his fortune, he said, during his whole term of service in the army to be in command of Irishmen, whom he always found to be faithful and valiant soldiers; and in toasting the army and navy of the Union the company had largely toasted the people of their own race. England had found her Irish soldiers were ready and brave, and if St. George has not need of the services of all that people, St. Jonathan will welcome all that choose to come to his dominions.

The toast, "Our Sister Societies," was responded to by Mr. JOHN G. DALE, of the St. George's, and Hon. ELLIOTT C. COWDIN, of the New-England Society.

The last toast was "Woman." It was after midnight when the company separated.

Dinner of the Knights of St. Patrick.

The ninth annual dinner of the Knights of St. Patrick was given at Delmonico's last evening, Hon. DENIS QUINN, President, in the chair. By the right of the presiding officer sat Hon. A. OAKEY HALL, and on his left, Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN. Around the table were Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Hon. S. S. COX, JOHN MITCHELL, M. T. BRENNAN, J. W. GERARD and other distinguished gentlemen. After the viands had been duly discussed, order was restored, and the President delivered an address recounting the history of St. Patrick, and concluding with an allusion to the wrongs under which Ireland had suffered for so many years, and the futile measures which had from time to time been adopted for redressing them.

The Secretary then read letters from the President of the United States, regretting that public duties prevent him from enjoying the pleasure of accepting; from Gov. HOFFMAN, excusing himself for a similar reason; from JOHN BROUGHAM, regretting his inability to be present and inclosing some lines suggested by the anniversary, and several others.

Addresses were then delivered in response to toasts, as follows:

The Day we Celebrate—Revered as the symbol of the nation. Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN.

American Citizenship—On its assertion abroad depends the honor of the nation. Hon. S. S. COX.

The City of New-York—Its greatness the result of its freedom. Hon. A. OAKEY HALL.

The Press. Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

The National Independence of Ireland—The highest aspiration of our race—may the day of its accomplishment be close at hand. Mr. JOHN MARTIN.

The Bench and the Bar—May the first ever be the seat of Justice and the second always preserve the spirit of the Law. J. W. GERARD.

The Memory of '98—

"Then here's their memory—may it be to us a guiding light,
To cheer our steps to liberty and teach us to unite."
—JOHN MULLALLY.

The Bards, Dramatists and Orators of Ireland—Meteors—that have illumined the literary firmament. They shed a glorious halo around the land of their birth. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Esq.

Woman—She speaks for herself. Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS.

The entertainment passed off in a very pleasant manner, the guests were happy and contented, and the anniversary dinner was finished at an early hour.

St. Patrick's Shamrock Association.

Among not the least hearty, enthusiastic and genial of those who honored the natal day of Ireland's patron saint, were the members of St. Patrick's Shamrock Association. Differing from the older societies in their mode of celebration, the Shamrock Association determined to share the joys of the occasion with the ladies. The result of this sensible innovation, was a brilliant gathering of ladies and gentlemen in the sumptuous halls of the Metropolitan Hotel last evening.

The entertainment consisted of a ball, lasting until about midnight, after which supper was served, followed by toasts and speeches. Among the guests present during the evening were Mayor Hall, Ex-Mayor Wood, Hon. S. S. Cox, Judge William J. Kane, District Attorney Fellows, Richard O'Gorman, Sheriff O'Brien and Hosea B. Perkins. Among the ladies present, conspicuous for grace of person and elegance of attire, were Miss Katie Cunningham, Mrs. Berlinson, Mrs. Thomas Duffy, the Misses Gibbins of Brooklyn, and Mrs. P. McManus. Letters of apology were received from President Grant, Gen. Sherman, Hamilton Fish, Gov. Hoffman, Judge Cardozo, William R. Roberts and John Savage. Among those responding to the toasts of the evening were Ex-Mayor Wood, Mayor Hall, Richard O'Gorman and Judge McCunn. There were in all about two hundred and fifty guests present, who enjoyed themselves up to an early hour this morning, the whole entertainment having passed off with credit to the company and Managing Committee.

St. Patrick's Day in Bellevue Hospital.

Under the superintendence of Warden BRENNAN, a dance, combined with a vocal entertainment, took place last night in the medical theater in Bellevue Hospital. Every assistance was given to criples and others to be present. The whole of the medical staff, the Hospital employes, the workhouse people and the convalescent patients who assisted, mustered in all some 500 people. The entertainment concluded at 10 o'clock.

The Day in Brooklyn.

The anniversary of the Patron Saint of Ireland was celebrated in Brooklyn with unusual "pomp and circumstance." All the public buildings and most of the prominent hotels and offices were draped with flags, conspicuous among which were the green flag of Erin with the golden harp in the centre. The main feature of the day's proceedings was a procession composed of the members of the following orders and societies: The Ancient Order of Hibernians, numbering seventeen societies, St. Paul's T. A. B. Society, St. James' Roman Catholic Benevolent Society, Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 7; Father Mathew Society, No. 2; St. Ann's Society; St. Patrick's T. A. B. Society; the Assumption T. A. B. Society and Father Mathew Society, No. 1. The procession, numbering about 2,300 members, began its march, with banners waving and music playing, shortly after 12 o'clock, from the place of muster, at the corner of Bedford and Division avenues, E. D. Mr. JOHN MORTON officiated as First Marshal, Mr. MICHAEL FOX as First Aid and Mr. THOMAS FARRELL as Second Aid. In addition to these, twenty-six special aids assisted in directing their movements. The line of march was as follows:

From Division-avenue through Bedford to Myrtle-avenue, Myrtle to Hudson-avenue, Hudson-avenue to Concord-street, Concord to Fulton, Fulton to Clinton-street, Clinton to Remsen-street, Remsen-street to City Hall, through Fulton to Smith-street, through Smith to Schermerhorn-street, Schermerhorn to Clinton-street, Clinton to Congress-street, Congress to Court, Court to Fourth-place, Fourth-place to Hamilton-avenue, Hamilton-avenue to Columbia-street, Columbia to Atlantic-street, Atlantic to Cumberland-street, Cumberland-street to Washington Park.

At and around the City Hall a large crowd had assembled to witness the march past of the procession, under the inspection of Mayor KALBFLEISCH and ten members of the Board of Aldermen. The appearance of the procession was pronounced to be remarkably fine. The utmost order prevailed throughout its entire course.

In the evening a variety of celebration dinners came off, among which may be noted that of the Brooklyn St. Patrick Society at the Atheneum, under the Presidency of Mr. THOMAS CARROLL, and that of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, presided over by Mr. FRANCIS SWIFT, both of which passed off with great enthusiasm and good fellowship.

The Day on Long Island.

The anniversary of St. Patrick was duly observed on Long Island, yesterday. In Jamaica, the Father Mathew T. A. B. Society held a public celebration in the evening, with an oration by JAMES J. O'DONNELL, of Brooklyn, entitled "Irish Memories."

In Sag Harbor there was a public procession of Irish societies. They gave a banquet in the evening, when Rev. Dr. McKENNA delivered an oration on the "Life of St. Patrick."

In Flushing there was a monster procession accompanied by a full band of music. In the evening the St. Patrick's Society gave a ball in the Town Hall which was largely attended. In Hunter's Point the St. Patrick Legion gave a public ball in the evening.

The Day in New-Jersey.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day in Newark, Jersey City and Elizabeth was participated in by thousands of the sons of Ireland, and during the greater part of the day the streets were alive with processions of Irish societies and throngs of spectators. In Newark the procession was formed in Washington-street, near the Cathedral, at 9 o'clock. The military organizations and the benevolent societies turned out their full force, and the line, when formed in marching order, was the longest that ever before paraded in Newark in honor of the day. Headed by a platoon of Police, and by its marshals and music the procession drew up at the Cathedral at 10½ o'clock, where Pontifical mass was celebrated, Rev. Father [illegible] officiating as Deacon and Subdeacon. Rev. [illegible], of Seton Hall College, delivered an address, in which he lauded Ireland's [illegible] to the faith of her patron saint. The procession formed again after the conclusion of the services and marched through the principal streets of the city. Mayor RICORD, with a party of city officials, reviewed the societies in front of the City Hall. The procession was finally dismissed in front of the Catholic Institute.

In the evening, Rev. Dr. BOYLAN lectured on "Ireland, the Gem of Catholic Nations," in St. James' Church, before a large audience. Rev. T. M. KILLEEN lectured at St. John's Church on "St. Patrick and his Children." A large concourse of people attended. The Friendly Sons of Ireland gave their annual dinner at the Cosmopolitan Hotel in the evening.

In Jersey City the display excelled any that had ever before been witnessed on the occasion, owing to the excellent preliminary arrangements that had been made. These were carried out with great precision, and the Irish population, which is very numerous, enjoyed their holiday with considerable enthusiasm. At 10 o'clock the procession formed in Jersey-avenue and marched through the avenues of the city, and afterward to Hoboken. At the City Hall in Jersey City, the companies were reviewed by city officials, and in Hoboken the Mayor and all the members of the Common Council witnessed the display from the City Hall steps. The affair was quietly and creditably conducted, and the members of the different societies presented an excellent appearance.

The day was observed in Elizabeth by similar exhibitions. The Irish societies were attended by a procession of militia companies, and passed through Broad-street in a crowd of spectators that in some places nearly blocked up their way. At 9 o'clock religious services were held in St. Patrick's Church, Rev. Father HENNESSEY, of Bergen, officiating. At St. Mary's Church, also, mass was celebrated by Rev. Father KANE. In the evening, Rev. Dr. CARRIGAN delivered a panegyric in St. Patrick's Church.

Crimes and Casualties of the Day—Probable Murder—A Man Fatally Wounded in a Quarrel.

About 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a quarrel occurred at No. 523 Second-avenue, between MICHAEL MARTIN, aged forty, and PATRICK WELSH, aged forty-five years. Both men had been out all day drowning the shamrock in honor of St. Patrick, and meeting in the hallway of the mutual residence, began quarrelling over some trifling matter. Having indulged too freely in liquor the contestants ended the wordy quarrel by blows, and during the fight which ensued, MARTIN drew a knife and stabbed his opponent in the abdomen, inflicting a slashed wound of a very severe and dangerous character. The Twenty-first Ward Police arrested MARTIN soon after the occurrence, and locked him up in the East Thirty-fifth-street Police Station. WELSH was subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he remains in a critical condition, the physicians on duty expressing but faint hopes of his recovery. The Police therefore notified Coroner AARON B. ROLLINS, at his residence, No. 318 East Fourth-street, that an ante-mortem examination would probably be advisable in the case, and he will no doubt take immediate action.

A MAN WOUNDED BY A CANNON.

While the cannon was firing the salute in honor of the day, THOMAS McDONALD, of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, when passing in front of the City Hall, was wounded in the leg by a discharge of the piece. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

HUGH KELLY, of No. 126 Lewis-street, about 1 o'clock, when at the corner of Second-avenue and Sixteenth-street, was knocked down and kicked by some unknown men until he was severely injured. He was taken in charge by the Police and removed to his house.

A PICKPOCKET IN THE CROWD.

While the procession was passing, the Police detected WILLIAM PEIRCE in the act of picking pockets, but, owing to the swaying crowd, failed to secure any of the persons who had been robbed. The prisoner was removed to the New-street Station House, where he was searched, and several pocket-books were found upon him. Persons who were robbed yesterday are requested to call and examine them.

A QUARREL OVER THE GREEN FLAG.

WM. BARRY was arrested yesterday for an assault upon MICHAEL TIMLIN, of No. 153 Leonard-street. The complainant keeps a newspaper stand at the corner of Crosby and Grand streets, and had a quantity of small green flags for sale, it being St. Patrick's Day. BARRY insisted that he owned the flags and proceeded to take possession, and when TIMLIN attempted to restrain him BARRY knocked him down and severely injured his head. The Magistrate held the prisoner for trial, and sent him to a cell to ruminate upon his conduct and fate.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Coroner KEENAN yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of JAMES CREIGHTON, who died at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of corrosive poison. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased died from corrosive poison supposed to have been taken with suicidal intent. The Hospital authorities deprecate any blame being attached to their treatment of the deceased on his admission, as the patient presented every indication of *mania a potu*, and was accordingly sent to one of the private rooms for safe keeping in his paroxysms.

Rev. WILLIAM H. PENDLETON delivered a lecture on "Jerusalem," at the Mariners' Church, corner of Oliver and Henry streets, last evening, the proceeds to be devoted to the funds of the institution. He sketched the different portions of the Holy City mentioned in sacred history, particularly those places hallowed by the sufferings of the Saviour. He also gave an interesting account of the Jewish and Moslem inhabitants, their habits, customs, and religious observances, and concluded an able lecture by observing that the present condition of Jerusalem was a continued realization of Christ's prophecy with respect to its downfall.

A number of property owners on Fifth-street met at No. 533 Fifth-street last evening, in order to oppose the laying of Nicolson wooden pavement in the street. The meeting organized by electing Messrs. JACOB KERWER, President; J. SCHAEFER, Secretary; P. READO, Treasurer. It was resolved to oppose the repairing of the street from the Bowery to Lewis-street with the pavement named, as ordained by the Common Council, by an injunction. A committee of two from each block of the street was appointed to get the consent of the property owners not present, to this measure. It was also resolved that each property owner on the street pay $3 for defraying the expenses; and then the meeting adjourned to Wednesday next.

The English Erie stockholders, who compose the protective league, have retained Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, Ex-Attorney-General of the United States, as leading counsel in the war against FISK and Gould.

The German-American School Club of the Twenty-second Ward met at Unger's Hall, corner of Broadway and Forty-ninth-street, last evening, Mr. M. ELLINGER presiding. A Committee was appointed to urge upon the Board of School Trustees and the principals of the grammar schools the introduction of the German language as a regular branch of instruction in the public schools.

Rev. P. L. DAVIES, late of Camden, N. J., was formally installed as the successor of Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., in the pastorship of the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing-streets last evening.

A new organ, built by JARDINE & SON for a Church at Port Jervis, was publicly exhibited at their ware-rooms yesterday afternoon, by Messrs. BROWN, ELDER, and other organists. The organ is a small one, with two manuals and pedals, and containing twenty-two stops. The action is good, and the tone remarkably pure, which are two points for which these organ builders are noted. The principle of the *crescendo* and *decrescendo* pedal is by no means a new one, but its present method of application is original with Messrs. JARDINE. The organ is a good one, and cannot but maintain the recognized reputation of this firm.

Capt. ALBERT DE GROOT suggests that a meeting of sea Captains be at once called, to express their admiration of the conduct of Capt. WILLIAMS, of the ill-fated *Oneida*, and to urge upon Government the propriety of erecting a suitable monument to Capt. WILLIAMS at Annapolis, where the young men who are to officer our ships hereafter would see it, and be continually reminded by it of the requirements of an officer's post in times of great peril, and of the unfading honor that will ever attach to their faithful fulfillment.

EDWARD F. MILLER was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, for stealing a pocket book containing $3 from Mrs. J. W. FIELDS, who resides at Fifty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The sale of tickets for the grand promenade concert of the Ninth Infantry, which will take place on the 2d of April, is very successful, over eight hundred having been disposed of. The band will appear in their new uniform on this occasion.

FRED. J. DE PEYSTER will deliver a lecture, this evening, before the Bloomingdale Lyceum, Broadway and One Hundredth-street. Subject: "Constantinople—the New-York of the East."

JOHN DWYER and MARTIN MACKEY were brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing an overcoat, worth $35, the property of ABRAHAM REGUS, No. 28 Greenwich-avenue, on the 10th inst. They pleaded guilty, and were held to answer.

Mr. WILLIAM W. SMITH, Vice-Principal of Grammar School No. 4, of this City, was the recipient of a testimonial consisting of an elegant marble clock and bronze statues, from several of his ex-pupils, who visited him at his residence on Wednesday evening. Mr. W. A. GANS made a [illegible] after which an enjoyable evening was spent.

The following cases were reported at the Coroner's office yesterday: ALFRED GWYTHER, aged thirty, found dead in bed at No. 46 New Bowery. MARY BOYLE, aged thirty-eight, died at No. 21 James-street from consumption, and without any medical attendance. JOHN McCARTY, aged thirty, a native of Ireland, died at No. 215 Hester-street from the effects of excessive intoxication. JOSEPH GEIGER, a German, aged thirty-six, died at Bellevue Hospital from unknown causes, having been found insensible in the street on Tuesday. JOHN GERHARD, an infant, died suddenly at No. 744 Ninth-avenue. The body of an infant was found in the Catholic burying ground in Twelfth-street, near Second-avenue. Coroner FLYNN proceeded to hold inquests in all these cases.

Prof. B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS delivers his third lecture at Association Hall this evening on the "Science of Natural History," when he will fully treat of the subject of "Birds, Ancient and Present." These lectures have so far been highly interesting and instructive, and we have no doubt that this one will prove equally so.

THOS. AYERS was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for stealing a silver watch and chain from the person of NICHOLAS SULLIVAN, of Yorktown, N. Y., on Wednesday.

Officer POST, of the Eighth Precinct, with a party of Police officers, made a descent on the notorious bagnio, No. 45 Sullivan-street, kept by JOHN MONAHAN, on Wednesday night, and arrested the proprietor and its inmates, numbering in all twenty. They were brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge COX, when MONAHAN was sent to Blackwell's Island for ten days, and the remainder were bound to good behavior for six months.

The finest chess-rooms ever opened to the public are the rooms at No. 192 Chatham-square, which will go into operation on Monday next, 21st inst. They are 110 feet in length, with a proportionate breadth. Twenty-five chess-tables are provided for the use of the players, and it is expected that at least 250 chess-players will patronize the establishment.

A new organization, to be known as the St. German Club, is being organized for the west side of the City. It is to be composed of well-known Democrats, not professional politicians, with an initiation fee of $500. Among the names mentioned as connected with the enterprise are James M. Miller, James G. King, James Masterson, Hon. E. Ward, N. Jarvis, W. Halpin, John McClave and others.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction held a meeting yesterday afternoon, but only routine business was transacted.

MAXIANO GUERRA, a Spaniard, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, at the Tombs, on a charge of having stolen a revolver and a dagger from JESUS DE ROSA, of No. 363 East Houston-street, on the 3d of February. As the property was found in possession of the prisoner, he was held for trial.

The report of the Finance Committee of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of this City for the year 1869 sets forth that the receipts were $31,572 33, and the expenditure $35,378 77—the latter being in excess $3,806 44. The estimated receipts for 1870 are $34,207 50, and expenditure $26,485; the assets amounting to $404,630 40 and the liabilities to $9,507 66.

CORNELIUS FEENEY, a resident of Harlem, fell in Forty-seventh-street yesterday and fractured a leg. Removed to Bellevue Hospital.

A slight fire occurred yesterday in the apartments of SEAMAN RITZE, at No. 246 Second-street, caused by his children playing with burning sticks. Loss, $50; insured for $300 in the Germania.

A fire broke out last evening in the rear room of No. 60 Mott-street, occupied by HARRIS SPELMAN, caused by a kerosene lamp falling among some feathers strewn on the floor. Damage $100.

BROOKLYN.

District Attorney ALLEN will commence, in the United States Court today, the prosecution of a number of suits against the Atlantic mail packet steamers *Morro Castle*, *Missouri*, *Columbia* and *Eagle*. The cases are fifteen in number, and are instituted on the information of the Custom-house officers of the port, that these vessels have been in the habit of carrying cigars and merchandise from Havana, without the same being duly entered on the ship's manifest. Mr. T. M. WHEELER, of New-York, will appear for the defendants. By statute, the masters are liable, but, for convenience sake, the vessels have been libeled.

A lecture on "Alcohol our Worst Enemy" was delivered yesterday evening in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Carlton-avenue, by Mrs. JULIA COLEMAN. The lecture was delivered in an easy, conversational style, and secured throughout the attention of a tolerably numerous audience. The essentially poisonous nature of alcohol was strenuously insisted on, and those of the medical faculty who prescribed stimulants were severely condemned.

WM. ADAMS, aged twenty, a colored man, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of extracting a purse from the pocket of a lady named Mrs. GORDON L. FORD, in Fulton-street, near Adams.

LONG ISLAND.

JOHN J. HANNON, the proprietor of Hannon Hall, of Hunter's Point, a liquor saloon, was arrested a few days ago by the Sheriff for obtaining property under false pretenses, he claiming, it is alleged, that he was the owner of a block of buildings at Hunter's Point, which proved to be false. While the Sheriff was conversing with a person at Hunter's Point, yesterday, the prisoner started for Greenpoint bridge. The officer not being swift of foot drew his revolver, but many people were around, and he prudently abstained from firing. The prisoner escaped.

The man killed on the Long Island Railroad, Wednesday afternoon, proved to be THEODORE JUCHE, and the name of the injured man is JACOB TOEPHUS. The former was a friend of the latter, and was visiting him at his home in Dutch Kills. The two men were on the way to Woodside, and had taken the Flushing track, but on the approach of the Flushing train they crossed over to the Long Island road. An inquest was held by Coroner SIEBS, at Hunter's Point, yesterday afternoon. The verdict of the jury was that "the deceased came to his death through carelessness while walking on the Long Island Railroad track, by being struck by a locomotive of that road, and the railroad Company are exonerated from all blame in the matter."

NEW-JERSEY.

While United States Commissioner JACKSON was walking along Montgomery-street, in Jersey City, last evening, with his father, he was accosted by a drunken laborer named JOHN MURRAY. Because he did not reply, MURRAY turned upon him and severely beat both himself and his companion. MURRAY was taken into custody, and is held to await examination.

The new Methodist Episcopal Church at Morristown, which has been erected at a cost of over $100,000, will be dedicated on Tuesday next. Rev. Bishop JANES will preach the dedicatory sermon.

The Hudson City Common Council has its difficulties with property owners on streets that are being improved. The land owners on Webster avenue complain of the assessments, and the Committee investigating the complaints find a variety of statements and opinions. Complaint has been made also of the conduct of the Street Commissioner in neglecting his work and being always absent when he is sought. The Common Council, after resolving to appoint a Committee to investigate the charges, and finding that no member would serve upon it, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to look after the Commissioner.

ROBERT KELLOGG, a conductor on the Erie Railway, died at the house of Mr. W. RIDDELL, in Provost-street, Jersey City, on Wednesday night, from the effect of injuries received at the tunnel on Saturday last, when he was crushed between two cars. He resided in Port Jervis, where he leaves a family. An inquest will be held by Coroner BURNS.

Dr. S. P. TOWSEND died at his residence in Feltville, near Scotch Plains, on Tuesday night, of heart disease. His funeral is to be held at the Baptist Church, in Scotch Plains, to-morrow. Since the sale of his famous house at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, in this City, Dr. TOWNSEND had resided in Feltville on a large farm, of which he was the owner.

AUGUST KURSTMAN, of Hoboken, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment by Judge FIELD, in the United States District Court, for passing counterfeit money.

An insane Swede, whose name is unknown, attempted to commit suicide at a house in Grand-street, Jersey City, yesterday, by cutting his throat with a razor. The wound, which was not of a serious character, was sewed up, and the man was taken to the City Hospital.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Ensign Richardson Clover is detached from the Naval Observatory, and ordered to signal duty; Ensign Edwin E. Moore is detached from duty at Washington, and ordered to the *Colorado*; Ensign Charles W. Jarboe is detached from signal duty at Washington, and ordered to the Naval Observatory; Surgeon D. Kindleberger is detached from duty at the Naval Rendezvous at San Francisco, and ordered to the receiving ship *Independence*; Paymaster John B. Rittenhouse is detached from duty as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at Philadelphia, and ordered to settle accounts; First Assistant Engineer David Jones is detached from the *Michigan*, and awaits orders; Second Assistant Engineer James Entwistle is detached from the *Michigan*, and ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard to be examined for promotion; Paymaster Robert H. Clark is ordered to duty as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at Philadelphia. The orders assigning Passed Assistant Surgeon Dubois to the Chelsea, Mass., Naval Hospital, have been revoked.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 17.—The market for American securities closed steady. The following table shows the course of Securities and Stocks during the day:

	11¼ A. M.	1¼ P. M.	4¼ P. M.
Consols for money	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consols for account	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	91	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s of 1865 (old)	[illegible]	[illegible]	90¼
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	[illegible]	89¾	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s	87	87¼	87
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	115¼	116	116
Erie Railroad Shares	22¼	22	22
At. and Gt. West. Shares	30	[illegible]	30¼

FRANKFORT, March 17.—United States Bonds opened quiet and firm at 95¼@95⅜ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, March 17.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 73f.75c.

LIVERPOOL, March 17—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; prices advanced ⅛d. ₱ pound, and closed firmer. Middling Upland, 11d.@11⅛d.; Middling Orleans opened at 11⅛d., and closed at 11⅜d.@11½d. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, 3,000 of which were for speculation and export. The shipments from Bombay to the 12th inst., since the last report, were 22,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market closed firm and unchanged. PROVISIONS—Pork firm. Lard firm.

LONDON, March 17.—Linseed Cakes quiet. Sperm Oil dull at £90@£91 ₱ ton. Sugar firmer, both on spot and afloat; No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot, 39s. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 30s. 3d.@30s.6d. ₱ cwt. Whale Oil firm at £39 ₱ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 61s. 9d. Tallow opened at 46s. 9d. ₱ cwt., and declined to 46s. 6d. Refined Petroleum declining.

HAMBURG, March 17.—PETROLEUM closed heavy yesterday, and opened firm today.

BREMEN, March 17.—PETROLEUM opened and closed quiet yesterday, and today opened active.

HAVRE, March 17.—COTTON opened and closed quiet; afloat quoted 131f.

ANTWERP, March 17.—PETROLEUM opened quiet at 57½f. for Standard White, and closed flat at 57f.

HAVANA, March 17.—The SUGAR market is buoyant owing to the reports that many plantations have nearly finished grinding; sales were made today on the basis of 8½@8¾ reals ₱ arroba for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 17.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR active; sales of Spring Extras at $4 25@$4 50. WHEAT lower; No. 1 quiet at 83½c.@84c.; No. 2 active, closing at 76½c.@76¾c. for regular; in the afternoon No. 2 was dull at 76⅛c. CORN quiet; No. 2, 71½c.; no grade, 60c.@63c.; in the afternoon dull at 71½c. for No. 2; 67c.@68c. for New. OATS dull at 36¼c.@36½c. for No. 2. RYE firmer, moderately active and higher at 65½c.@66c. for No. 2. BARLEY inactive and nominal. PROVISIONS dull at $25 50@$26 for Mess PORK; 13¾c. for LARD; 9c. for Dry-salted SHOULDERS; 13c.@13½c. for Rough SIDES; 13c.@13½c. for Short Rib MIDDLES. Dressed HOGS—Nothing doing. Live HOGS firm and steady at an advance of 50c.; $8 25@$8 35 for common; $8 50@$8 90 for fair to medium; $9@$9 25 for good to choice; $9 50 for fancy. CATTLE quiet and steady at $4 50@$5 25 for Cows and light Steers; $5 62½@$6 35 for fair to medium; $6 40@$7 for good shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 3,200 bushels Oats, 1,100 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 1,100 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Barley, 1,600 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; Red Winter, $1 08@$1 10. CORN dull and lower; White, 76c.@78c.; Mixed, 73c.@75c. RYE quiet and steady at 82c.@88c. OATS dull at 50c.@54c. BARLEY firm, with a moderate demand; Choice Fall held at $1 08@$1 10; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 05; Spring, 95c.@$1 05. COTTON firmer; holders ask higher rates; Middling, 21c.@21½c. TOBACCO firm and in good demand, with light receipts; sales 32 hhds. at $4 15@$15 25. WHISKY held at 91c. in wood; 92c. in iron-bound pkgs.; demand light. PROVISIONS dull and easier. Mess PORK, $26@$26 25, with sales of the Choice City at the latter price. BULK MEATS, 9¼c. for Shoulders, 13c.@13½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 14c. for Clear Sides. BACON—Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.@14¾c.; Clear Sides, 14¾c.@15¼c. Sugar Cured HAMS unchanged. LARD held at 13¾c.@14c., with but little demand. EXCHANGE, par buying.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—TOBACCO firm. COTTON, 20c.@21c. FLOUR dull; Spring, $3 50@$4 12; Fall Superfine, $4@$4 17; Extra, $4 25@$4 50; Double Extra, $4 65@$4 85; Treble Extra, $5@$5 25. WHEAT heavy; No. 2 Spring, inspected, 82c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 03; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 10; Choice, $1 20. CORN firm at 77c.@78c. for Mixed Yellow; 80c.@83c. for White. OATS advancing; sales at 53c.@54c. BARLEY firmer at 90c.@95c. for Minnesota. WHISKY held at 92c. PROVISIONS dull. PORK, $26 25@$26 50. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c. BACON—No demand for Shoulders; loose Clear Sides, 14¾c.; packed, 15½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 17¼c.@18c. LARD nominal. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. Live HOGS heavy at $7 50@$8 50. RECEIPTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 2,400 bushels Wheat, 4,500 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, March 17.—The market today was entirely nominal, and there was no inquiry of consequence. The only sale reported was 3 cars White WHEAT at $1 38. Quotations are about as follows: FLOUR—No. 1 Spring, $5. WHEAT—No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, $1 10. New CORN, $14, on the track; Old CORN, 95c., in store. BARLEY, 75c.@83c. HIGHWINES, 90c., at retail. OATS, 50c. PORK, $26 25. LARD, 15c.@15½c. CATTLE—Receipts, 830 head. The market was firm at a further advance of ¼c. Buyers are cautious on account of the snow-blockade suspending shipments. Sales 107 Extra 1,300 to 1,400 lbs. Ohio and Kentucky at 8c.; 286 Good Illinois at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; 136 Fair at 7¼c. HOGS—Receipts, 300 head. The market was firmer at 8⅛c.@9c. SHEEP in light supply but firm, at unchanged rates.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—COTTON—Demand light; prices unchanged. CLOVER SEED in good demand at unchanged prices. TIMOTHY, $5. FLOUR—Low grades declined 25c.; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extras, $4 62½@$4 75; Northwestern Extra Family, $5@$5 75; Pennsylvania do., $5@$5 62½; Ohio do., $5 25@$6 25; Fancy, $6 50@$7 50. WHEAT very quiet; Red, $1 23@$1 25; White, $1 40. RYE sells at 93c.@95c. CORN—Yellow unchanged; White, 93c. OATS in fair demand at 53c.@55c. BARLEY dull at 85c. for New-York two-rowed, $1 05 for Canada. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, 19c.@19¼c.; Refined, 28c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $26. LARD, $14¼c.@14½c. WHISKY dull at $1 for wood, $1 01 for iron-bound.

OSWEGO, March 17.—FLOUR dull in consequence of the storm; sales, 800 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50@$6 75 for White, and $7@$7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet, but unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, in car lots, $1 20. CORN quiet at $1. BARLEY nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 25 for Bolted, and $2 15 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20. SHIPSTUFFS, $23@$25; Middling, $30@$33, ₱ ton, as to quality. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 47c.; Grain and Mill Feed ₱ ton to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $4 70.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 17.—FLOUR and CORN unchanged. OATS, 63c. BRAN and HAY unchanged. PORK, $28 50. BACON dull at 11¾c.@15¾c.@16¾c.@16¾c. LARD—Tierce, 14c.@14½c.; keg, 17c. SUGAR dull; prime, 11c.@11½c. MOLASSES dull; fermenting, 30c.@35c.; reboiled, 40c.@50c. WHISKY unchanged. COFFEE—Prime, 17¼c.@17¾c.; fair, 16c.@16½c. Sterling EXCHANGE, 120¼. GOLD, 112. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, par.

TOLEDO, March 17.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 18; regular White Michigan, $1 11; Amber Michigan, $1 04½; No. 1 Red, $1 04½. CORN advancing; No. 2 Old, 82c. RECEIPTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 3,200 bushels Wheat, 1,100 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, March 17.—TOBACCO active; sales 162 hhds. at unchanged rates. COTTON firmer; sales 48 bales; Low Middling, 20c. FLOUR dull; Extra Family, $5. WHEAT steady at 93c. OATS steady at 62c. RYE steady at 90c. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. LARD—Prime Tierce, 15c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 18¼c. WHISKY—none in the market.

MILWAUKEE, March 17.—FLOUR nominally unchanged. WHEAT heavy at 86¼c. for No. 1; 80½ for No. 2. CORN firm at 52c. for new. OATS unchanged. RYE unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 17.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 22¼c.; net receipts, 2,579 bales; coastwise, 163 bales; total, 2,742 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,561 bales; to Havre, 2,879 bales; to Bremen, 1,971 bales; coastwise, 1,192 bales; sales, 4,800 bales; stock, 226,435 bales.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—The COTTON market is very firm and holders are asking higher rates; Middling, 22c.; net receipts, 100 bales; coastwise, 115 bales; total, 215 bales; exports—coastwise, 50 bales; sales, 650 bales; stock, 4,059 bales.

CLEVELAND, March 17.—WHEAT dull; held at $1 10 for No. 1 Red; $1 04 for No. 2 Red. CORN held firmly; New, 77c. OATS quiet and nominally unchanged. RYE quiet at 80c.@95c. BARLEY heavy at 85c.@95c. for State and Canada.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 17.—WHEAT—Small sales of Deihl at $1 65. RYE held at $1 for State. Small sales round Yellow CORN at 95c. BARLEY weak; small sales No. 2 six-rowed at 95c. OATS easier; sales 1,200 bushels No. 2 State at the Susquehanna Depot at 57c.

MEMPHIS, March 17.—COTTON firmer at 21½c.; receipts, 653 bales; exports, 4,015 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, 98c.@$1. OATS, 58c.@60c. LARD, 15c.@17c. PORK, $28. BACON nominal. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11c.; Sides, 15c.

NORFOLK, Va., March 17.—COTTON—Holders, in anticipation of an advance, are holding their stock out of the market; receipts, 106 bales; exports—coastwise, 900 bales; no sales; stock, 6,156 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., March 17.—COTTON firm; Middling, 21¾c.; receipts, 211 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,204 bales; coastwise, 5 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 69,183 bales.

GALVESTON, March 17.—COTTON firm; Good Ordinary, 18¾c.@19c.; receipts, 408 bales; exports, coastwise, 906 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 38,021 bales.

BOSTON, March 17.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 22¾c.@22¾c.; net receipts, 78 bales; coastwise, 3,118 bales; total, 3,196 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 13,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 17.—COTTON in active demand; Middling, 22c.; receipts, 522 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,275 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 53,813 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 17.—COTTON firm; Middling, 21c.; receipts, 396 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 22,639 bales.

DETROIT, March 17.—WHEAT quiet; No. 1 White, $1 13; Amber, $1 05. OATS, 47c. BARLEY, $1 60 ₱ cental.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 17.—COTTON active and advancing; sales, 230 bales; Middling, 21¾c.; receipts, 249 bales.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For France, via Brest and Havre, by the *Pereire*, at 5½ A. M.....For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *America*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail on pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1½ P. M. .....For Mexico, via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Cleopatra*, at 10½ A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Pereire	March 19	New-York	Havre.
Denmark	March 19	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	March 19	New-York	Liverpool.
America	March 19	New-York	Bremen.
Cambria	March 19	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR VERA CRUZ.

Cleopatra	March 19	New-York	Vera Cruz.

[Advertisement.]

ANTICIPATORY.—KNOX, the hatter, is plunged in thought. He is absorbed, apparently, with some matter of deep importance. His mind is outside of stocks, and events of current interest. Why is this thus? We shrewdly guess he is engaged in the fabrication of his Spring style of gentlemen's hats, and intends to make it a "stunner," to the delight of his patrons and the mortification of his trade rivals. We shall see. Meanwhile, business continues active at his well-known store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 17—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Boston	N. W.	Clear	33
New-York	W.	Cloudy	22
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	28
Wilmington, Del.	W.	Clear	28
Washington	N. W.	Cloudy	28
Fortress Monroe	W.	Clear	36
Richmond	W.	Clear	30
Charleston	N. W.	Clear	38
Savannah	W.	Clear	52
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	40
Oswego	N. W.	Snowing	22
Buffalo	S. W.	Snowing	30
Pittsburg	W.	Snowing	16
Chicago	W.	Clear	32
Louisville	W.	Cloudy	18
Mobile	W.	Clear	40
New-Orleans	N. W.	Clear	46
Key West	W.	Cloudy	65
Havana	N. E.	Clear	69

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 17—*In steam-ship Palmyra, for Liverpool.*—Miss Sarah M. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Parsons, Miss A. L. Sears, R. W. Sears, Alex. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. John Romback, Rich. Bray, Dr. A. Lander, A. G. Jones, Mr. Seligman, R. Patrick, Mrs. Patrick.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 07 | Sun sets...... 6 10 | Moon rises. 7 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 18 | Gov. Island. 9 07 | Hell Gate..10 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 17.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; H. Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Hannibal, (Br.,) Hill, Liverpool, Arkall & Tufts; Mikado, (Br.,) Ilbery, Shanghai, Wetmore, Cryder & Co.

Bark E. H. Duval, (Br.,) Cook, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Hannah G., (Br.,) Atkins, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schrs. Rebecca C. Lane, Whittmore, Maranham and Para, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Maud Webster, Wentworth, Charleston, H. W. Loud & Co.; Quickstep, Smith, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary Emma, Hawkins, Baltimore, W. B. Vondersmith; Lily, Robinson, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. Townsend, Risley, Philadelphia, W. B. Vondersmith; Col. Ellsworth, Howard, Boston; S. C. Noyes, Howard, Para, B. J. Wenberg Isaac Cohn Hertz, Clinton, Inagua, B. J. Wenberg; Helen, Perry, Georgetown, D. C., Baker & Dayton; Electric Flash, McDonald, Gloucester.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Tillie, Partridge, Galveston March 5, via Key West 11th, with mdse. and passengers to C. W. Adams & Co. March 16, off the Capes of Delaware, passed a brig bound S., with loss of lower fore topsail, also several schrs., with sails blown away.

Steam-ship Fah Kee, Steele, Bermuda March 12, with mdse. and passengers to J. N. Harvey.

Steam-ship Tripoli, (Br.,) Hains, Liverpool March 1, and Queenstown 2d, via Boston 15th, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Yokohama, Paul, Hong Kong Nov. 29, with teas and silk to A. A. Low & Bros. Passed Java Head Dec. 18, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 25, and crossed the equator Feb. 19, in lon. 42. Had no S. E. trades; had light N. E. trades from Cape of Good Hope to the equator, and for the last 10 ds. had a continuation of N. W. gales; night of the 15th inst., was off Absecum, in 9 fathoms water, with the wind from S. E., blowing a gale, with rain and hail, and but for the sudden shifting of the wind to S. W., would certainly have gone ashore.

Bark Charles Gumm, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Trefrey, Sagua 17 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Edmiston & Co. Has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales.

Brig Frank Clark, Keene, Pensacola 17 ds., with yellow pine and lumber to Wm. A. Parke—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Brig Martha, Cassidy, Mobile 19 ds., with cotton and hides for Providence.

Brig Maria Ferguson, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Earl, Zaza 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Ruprect & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Hattie E. Smith, (of Newburyport,) Brown Aguadilla 18 ds., with oranges to Dolliner, Potter & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly winds; left no vessels.

Schr. Chas. E. Morrison, (of Boston,) Smith, New-Orleans 18 ds., with cotton seed to E. Crowell. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy weather.

Schr. Moonlight, (of Newbern, P. I.,) Briggs, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton to Moses Taylor & Co.

Schr. Richard Vaux, Whittaker, Savannah 6 ds., with timber to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Laura Bridgeman, Harris, Pensacola 17 ds., with yellow pine to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Tribble, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. J. H. Young, Barrett, Elizabethport, for Portland, Me.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Bellona, Hunt, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. T. A. Hammond, Westgate, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, Wareham, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Tangent, Ellis, Calais, 10 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. W. A. Crocker, Kelly, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Robert Smith, Bisbane, Elizabethport, for Portland, Conn.

Schr. Success, Richards, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Lyndon, Raupach, Calais, with lath to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Thomas Hix, Surrey, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. N. W. Magee, Ketcham, Bath, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. G. Babcock, Stevens, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Albert Fields, Pettis, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Osprey, Munson, Providence.

Schr. Mariner, McGinniss, Greenwich.

Schr. Mail, Holmes, Greenwich.

Schr. Mary Isabella, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Broadfield, Crowell, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Isaac Rich, Crowell, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Providence.

Schr. Ellen Duffield, Sheffield, Providence.

Schr. E. Nickerson, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. L. Peak, Bunce, Norwalk.

Schr. Lottie Beard, Perry, New-Bedford.

Schr. Charm, Studley, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Annie Magee, Young, New-London.

Schr. Collector, Fletcher, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Luna, Smith, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Emma, White, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, N. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Palmyra, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Havana; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Tennessee, for Charleston; Saratoga, for Richmond; ship Armada, for Liverpool; barks Pallas, for Bremen; Vikingen, for Rotterdam; James Welsh, for Matanzas.

Below.

Bark Somerville, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hill, from Bordeaux Jan. 21, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Has lost maintopgallant-mast.

Bark Cynthia Palmer, (Br.,) Milner, from Matanzas, is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Rhodes, from Barbados, is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Emily, (Br.,) Dinsmore, from Cardenas, is anchored on the Bar.

Schr. Saladin, (Br.,) Slocomb, from Jacmel, is anchored on the Bar.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 17.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 17.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brig Frank E. Allen, from Matanzas; schrs. Mary Howard and Mary Means, from the West Indies.

Sld. brig Henrietta, for New-York; brig Peri, in tow for Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 15, P. M.—Arr. schr. Flight, Boston, for Stamford, Conn.

Returned—Schr. White Sea.

In port—Schrs. Helen Hastings, (Br.,) Ocean, White Sea, and Flight.

16th, A. M.—Arr. brig John Aviles, (of Boston,) Cardenas 14 ds., for Boston; had heavy gales, started cargo, &c.; schrs. J. P. Wyman, (of Boston,) Cienfuegos 20 ds., for Boston; Finback and J. H. Horton, Tangier, for do.; Alice M. Lewis James G. Tare, New-York, for do.; James G. Craig, Baltimore, for Portsmouth; L. Pelow, Philadelphia, for Boston; J. Prescott, for Portland; Gen. Scott, Boston, for Norfolk; Edwin Grosier, Wellfleet, for New-York; Leontine, Rockland, for do.

Returned—Brigs C. H. Kennedy and Henry Perkins; schr. Uncle Tom.

Sld. schr. Flight.

VALPARAISO, Feb. 10, via San Francisco, March 17.—The ship Neversink has been engaged to load in Peru with guano for Hampton Roads.

Miscellaneous.

At sundown—One ship, 6 barks, and 3 brigs to anchor outside Bar.

The schr. J. M. Richards, Irvin, from Wilmington, N. C., is consigned to E. D. Hurlbut & Co., not as before.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, March 17.—The schr. Leila, (of Belfast,) Capt. Foss, went ashore last night on the south side of Nantucket. Her crew was saved.

The brig John Aviles, from Cardenas, of and from Boston, struck the bottom in Holmes' Hole harbor in the gale of Wednesday. She is leaking 2,400 strokes per hour.

The Br. schr. Helen Hastings, from Havana with a cargo of molasses for Boston, is ashore in Holmes' Hole harbor, full of water.

Spoken, &c.

Cornwallis—Bark, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Allen, from Milk River, Jam., for Liverpool, March 4, lat. 25, lon. 68.

Foreign Ports.

At Zaza, March 1, schr. Hannah Morris, for New-York, to sail in one week.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 17.—The Cunard steam-ship Aleppo, from New-York, arrived at this port at 1:30 o'clock midnight.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 17.—The steam-ship Union, from New-York, arrived at this port today.

LONDONDERRY, March 17.—The steam-ship Peruvian, from Portland, arrived at this port today.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
ST. JOSEPH
RAILROAD CO.

THE
LAST OF THE ISSUE OF $1,000,000
NOW READY FOR SALE
AND
DELIVERY,
Amounting to $250,000,
AND
ARE THE ONLY BONDS EVER
ISSUED BY THIS
COMPANY.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, including Franchises, Rights of Way, &c., and at the safe rate of $13,800 per mile on a complete and equipped road in successful operation.

Trustees for the Mortgage: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

This Road connects St. Louis with St. Joseph by the most direct and the shortest route.

They are Coupon Bonds, in denominations of $1,000 payable (Principal and Interest) in Gold, in the City of New-York.

The principal is payable 25 years from November, 1868, in Gold.

The Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, is payable 1st May and November in each year, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of tax.

We are authorized to offer these Bonds for sale at 87½ and accrued interest in Currency. We do so with a full knowledge of the perfect security upon which they are issued, and with this knowledge we unhesitatingly recommend them as a safe and reliable investment.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT.
BONDS
OF THE
New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company,
OF CONNECTICUT,
ARE BEING MARKETED WITH
GREAT SUCCESS.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS ALREADY BEEN PLACED, AND SALES ARE BEING FILLED FROM THE SECOND ISSUE.

About $2,000,000 has been expended on the road, and the work is being carried forward with the utmost vigor.

Less than $50,000 will be required to complete the line between New-Haven and Middletown, and trains will be running over that section during May.

The Bonds are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one half of the actual cash expenditures, thus constituting a loan, on Bond and Mortgage, in Connecticut, secured by property worth double the amount of Bonds, the Company paying State and Local Taxes and the United States Income Tax.

The CONNECTICUT AIR-LINE BONDS have from the first ranked with the best securities in the market, and have justly been regarded with the utmost confidence by investors. The vast importance of the enterprise is shown at a glance, while the value of a road saving twenty-seven miles over the present most popular route between the two chief commercial and financial cities of America can scarcely be overestimated.

The continual decline in Governments has increased the desire to convert the premium which remains into INTEREST BEARING CAPITAL; and we know of no form of investment which combines all the excellencies embraced by this Loan, or offers the attractions, to those accustomed to holding Governments, which are found in the Air-Line Bonds.

The Bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and are in the form of Coupon Bonds; but can, at the option of the holder, be Registered, either with, or without, Coupons attached.

They are still offered at Par and Interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

American Safety Steam
Boiler Attachment.
Steam Engineers Take Notice.
NO MORE STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

The UNDERSIGNED would respectfully call the attention of Directors, Officers, Engineers and Master Mechanics of Railroads and Steamers to the "AMERICAN SAFETY (ANTI-EXPLOSION) STEAM BOILER EQUALIZER ATTACHMENT," which is now under his

Exclusive Business Control,

and will be applied on locomotives and boilers of steamers, to meet all required conditions of position and construction, to work either automatically or otherwise, as may be desired. This DEVICE is simple and effective, constantly equalizing and maintaining the temperature in the steam room very nearly at the degree due to the pressure, so long as there is any water in the boiler, no matter how hot the fire may be or what the demand for steam from the boiler.

Also prevents the unequal expansion of the boiler, thus preventing TEARING STRAINS, RUPTURES, LEAKS, and REDUCES REPAIR EXPENSES TO THE MINIMUM OF LABOR AND COST.

For further information address

H. L. STUART,
Nos. 40 and 42 Broadway.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.

"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune, Dec. 22, 1869.*

REMOVAL.

HAINES BROTHERS beg leave to inform their patrons and public generally that they have removed their ware rooms and piano-renting business to their new large and elegant warehouse, Nos. 356 to 372 2d-av., corner of 21st-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.